THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2358.—VOL. LXXXIV. SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1884. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.

1. Mr. Healy looks after the comfort of the Premier.
2. Mr. Stuart Cumberland.
3. Mr. Labouchere provides the entertainment.
4. Mr. Cumberland explains "how it is done."
5. "Good subjects."
6. Lord Lewisham has a pain.
7. Reading the Premier's thoughts.
8. The Chairman.
9. Mr. Clarke has a note.
10. Scene in the smoking-room.

POLITICIANS AT PLAY: "THOUGHT-READING" IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 5.

SUNDAY, JUNE 29.

Third Sunday after Trinity. St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr.
Morning Lessons: I. Sam. ii. 1—27, or Ezek. iii. 4—15; John xxi. 15—23. Evening Lessons: I. Sam. iii., or iv. 1—18, or Zech. iii.; Acts iv. 8—23.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., Archdeacon Darby.
Westminster Abbey (for Bishop of London's Fund), 10 a.m., the Dean; 3 p.m., Archdeacon Farrar; 7 p.m., the Bishop designate of Ripon.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. R. Appleton; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Cartes, Boyle Lecture.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Bishop of Derry; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Holland.
St. James's, noon, Rev. F. A. J. Hervey, Rector of Sandringham.

MONDAY, JUNE 30.

Moon's first quarter, 6.15 a.m.
British Museum, South Kensington, Swiney Lecture, 4 p.m., Dr. R. Traquair on Amphibia and Reptiles, especially Fossil Forms; and on Wednesday and Friday.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m., at Society of Arts' House, address by Professor Dabney; Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair.

TUESDAY, JULY 1.

Licensed Victuallers' School, anniversary dinner, at the Crystal Palace.
Oxford Act.
International Forestry Exhibition at Edinburgh to be opened.
Notts Agricultural Show, Retford (two days).
St. Martin's League of Post Office employés' concert at Grosvenor House, 3 p.m.
Grand Floral Fête and Rose Fair, at the Duke of Wellington's Riding-School (three days).
Boston Horse, Dog, and Bird Show (two days).
Crystal Palace Dog Show (four days).
Races: Carlisle and Newmarket.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

Milan I., King of Servia, accession, 1868.
Concert at Stafford House, for Widows and Orphans of Sutherland Fishermen, at 9 p.m.
Botanic Society, evening fête, 8 to 12 p.m.
Gardeners' Royal Benevolent Institution, anniversary festival, Albion Tavern, 6 p.m.
The Lord Mayor's dinner to the Archbishop and Bishops at the Mansion House.
St. Mary's Hospital; new wing to be opened by Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne.

THURSDAY, JULY 3.

Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
Zoological Society's Gardens, Davis Lecture, 5 p.m., Mr. J. E. Harting on Dogs Ancient and Modern.
Telegraph Engineers' conversazione, King's College, nine to twelve p.m.
Worcester Races.
Henley Royal Regatta (two days).
School for Indigent Blind, special general court, Cannon-street Hotel.

FRIDAY, JULY 4.

Royal Academy of Music, Students' Concert, St. James's Hall, 2.30 p.m.
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
Halifax Races.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m., Lord Charles Beresford on Machine-Guns in the Field.

SATURDAY, JULY 5.

Princess Helena married to Prince Christian, 1866.
Oxford Trinity Term ends.
Railway Guards' Society, annual festival, Willis's Rooms, the Prince of Wales in the chair.

BRIGHTON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge.
Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street.
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Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

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(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.—TOURIST FORTNIGHTLY and FRIDAY or SATURDAY to TUESDAY (First, Second, and Third Class) TICKETS are issued by all Trains to YARMOUTH, LOWESTOFT, Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hunstanton, and Cromer. Tourist Tickets are also issued from Liverpool-street by the New Route to Scarboro', Filey, Whitby, and the principal Tourist Stations in Scotland. For full Particulars see Bills.
London, May, 1884. WILLIAM BURT, General Manager.

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	Week Days.								A	B
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
London (Euston station) .. dep.	5 15	7 15	10 0	11 0	6 0	8 0	8 50	9 0		
Edinburgh .. arr.	4 10	5 50	7 55	10 0	6 20	6 45	7 50			
Glasgow	4 20	6 0	8 0	10 15	6 25	6 55	8 0			
Greenock	5 50	7 15	9 5	11 42	7 50	7 50	9 48			
Oban	9 45	—	—	4 45	11 15	12 15	2 34			
Perth	6 50	—	9 35	11 50	6 0	6 15	9 55			
Dundee	7 30	—	10 30	1 0	9 0	9 0	12 0			
Aberdeen	10 10	—	—	3 20	11 40	2 15				
Inverness	—	—	—	8 0	1 30	6 20				

The HIGHLAND EXPRESS (8.0 p.m.) leaves Euston every night (Saturdays excepted), and is due at Greenock in time to enable passengers to join the steamers to the Western Coast of Scotland. It also arrives at Perth in time to enable passengers to breakfast there before proceeding northwards.
From July 14 to Aug. 11 (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) an additional Express Train will leave Euston Station at 7.30 p.m. for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all parts of Scotland. This train will convey special parties, horses, and carriages.
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June, 1884. J. THOMPSON, General Manager, Caledonian Railway.

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Brilliant success of the New Programme. Prices, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.
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MR. G. W. MOORE,
will make his first appearance since his return from America.

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MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—SOMBODY'S FAULT, written by Arthur Law; Music by Hamilton Clarke. An Entirely New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled SHOWS OF THE SEASON. Concluding with a New Second Part, entitled A TERRIBLE FRIGHT, written by Arthur Law; Music by Corney Grain.—MORNING PERFORMANCES every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three. EVENINGS, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. Booking Office open Ten to Six. No Charge for Booking. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

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NEW TALE BY MR. FRANCILLON.
Mrs. Riddell's Tale, "Berna Boyle," is brought to a close this week; and in our next Number, being the first of a New Volume, will be commenced an original Tale, entitled "ROPES OF SAND," *by* R. E. FRANCILLON, *to be continued weekly until completed.*
Office, 198, *Strand.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1884.

The death of the Prince of Orange, whose health has never been robust, and who unexpectedly succumbed to his ailments on Saturday last, cuts off the direct succession to the Dutch Throne. The King of Holland himself, besides being a sexagenarian, is in very infirm health, and his remaining child is a daughter of four years of age, by his second marriage, with Queen Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont, the sister of the widowed Duchess of Albany. Happily, her Majesty is well fitted, by her estimable qualities and personal popularity, to discharge the duties of Regent, to which she is expected to be appointed by the States General, during the minority of her daughter. The Dutch are an easy-going and loyal people, and are likely to be well content with the mild rule of so enlightened a Princess as Queen Emma. But although the decease of the Crown Prince raises for the present no European question, it alters the relations of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg to Holland. The operation of the Salic law changes the succession to that dependency. On the death of the present King of the Netherlands, Duke Adolphus of Nassau, who was deposed by Prussia in 1860, will become his legal heir to the Grand Duchy. The population of that little State are quite contented with their present lot, and, if consulted, would probably prefer to remain the subjects of the Dutch Sovereign. But whether Germany would consent to forego its indirect claims upon the Principality is doubtful, though it is possible that the statesmanship of Prince Bismarck, if the knotty question should come before him, might devise some arrangement short of the dismemberment of the Kingdom of Holland, which all Europe would deplore.

The provisions of the Egyptian settlement agreed upon between France and England were authoritatively explained on Monday to the Legislatures of both countries. The statements made respectively by M. Ferry in the Chamber of Deputies, and by Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone in both Houses of Parliament, were based upon the same official documents, but somewhat differed in their colouring. On both sides it is recognised as a fundamental principle that the government of Egypt is not an exclusively British interest, but a matter of international concern. The negotiations between the two Powers, which have been carried on in the most friendly spirit, have resulted in a formal renunciation of the Dual Control and an engagement to refrain from armed interference in Egypt on the part of France without our consent when British troops are withdrawn. Our Government agree to evacuate Egypt in three years and a half, unless asked by the Powers to remain longer; to an extension of the powers of the Commission on the public debt with a view to audit but not to control finance; and undertake to prepare a plan for the eventual neutralisation of Egypt and the Suez Canal. But the Preliminary Agreement is entirely contingent on what is done in the Conference, which is to meet in London as early as this day to consider, it is understood, the question of the eight millions loan and the needful relaxation of the Law of Liquidation with a view to provide for the payment of interest.

Her Majesty's Ministers decline to state what will be the proposals to be submitted to the Conference, but engage to submit its decisions to the sanction of Parliament. They have thus with singular dexterity made it extremely difficult for the Opposition to challenge their Egyptian policy before it has been ratified by the Great Powers. The Conservatives cannot, as Mr. Goschen says, condemn a financial plan not yet officially announced, while a vote of censure after it has been ratified by the European Governments, and perhaps by the French Legislature, would involve serious responsibility, especially as it is notorious that the Opposition have no alternative scheme to propose that would be acceptable to France and the other Powers. By this arrangement Mr. Gladstone has shown himself a consummate master of tactics. When the entire arrangement is discussed in Parliament, the prestige of the Government will probably be strengthened by the fact that the Franchise Bill, the great measure of the Session, has passed the House of Commons.

The course of events in the Soudan may very soon give a new and graver aspect to the perplexing Egyptian problem. Amid the contradictory reports that are telegraphed from Cairo, it is clear that, although the Mahdi himself has not stirred from El Obeid, and General Gordon manfully holds his own at Khartoum, bodies of insurgents are advancing upon Dongola; and the tribes near Assouan, where General Wood's army is stationed, are becoming so troublesome that a battalion of British infantry has been sent forward by General Stephenson "to support," as Lord Hartington says, "the Egyptian troops and give confidence to the natives." An invasion of Lower Egypt by the Mahdi's adherents would, perhaps, be no real calamity. The nearer they approach the frontier, the more certain their defeat. If, however, the Mahdi was utterly crushed, the Soudan difficulty would not be overcome.

During the past week several of our foremost public men have received marks of popular distinction. Lord Shaftesbury has been made a freeman of the City of London, which in the case of an illustrious philanthropist of more than half a century's standing is a somewhat tardy and superfluous honour. His Lordship, whose grand career was sketched in eloquent terms by the City Chamberlain, has been presiding over a monster meeting at the Metropolitan Tabernacle to celebrate the Jubilee of Mr. Spurgeon, who, as the *Times* remarks, "has been honoured with almost national festivity at an age when men are just emerging from obscurity into note, if not from inactivity into usefulness," and who, at the comparatively early age of fifty, has "to struggle with the maladies and infirmities specially incident to those who speak much, and feel much, and do much." Very rarely does the press unite so heartily in such a chorus of eulogy as it has lavished upon the character and life-work of the Pastor of the Newington Tabernacle, where Mr. Spurgeon is surrounded by the great religious and philanthropic institutions created by his energy and eloquence. Whatever may be thought of his peculiar creed, he has disarmed enmity by his manly qualities, untiring benevolence, and noble self-abnegation. The £4500 so promptly contributed as a personal testimonial has been, with characteristic generosity, devoted to the public institutions by means of which he endeavours to realise the Scriptural definition of true religion—"to visit the fatherless and widow in their affliction, and keep himself unspotted from the world." By honouring such meritorious social reformers as Lord Shaftesbury and Mr. Spurgeon, the world honours itself.

In all such recognitions of sterling merit the present Lord Mayor has been conspicuous. If Alderman Fowler is to be the last occupant of the civic chair under the existing régime—which is matter of doubt—he has emulated all the best qualities, hospitality included, of his most distinguished predecessors. It was a happy thought of his Lordship to entertain the late Speaker of the House of Commons and his successor. At the Mansion House on Saturday the after-dinner addresses were, in their way, perfect specimens of apt and easy speaking. Viscount Hampden (Mr. Brand), who entered public life as a strong party man and developed into an eminently impartial Speaker, served the House of Commons in that capacity for the long space of twelve years. He called to mind that of the six eminent men—Peel, Russell, Palmerston, Disraeli, Northcote, and Gladstone—who had led the House of Commons during the last forty years, three represented one party and three the other. Not less interesting, though looking more to the future, were the remarks of his successor, who, by his dignity, firmness, and impartiality, has amply vindicated the choice made by the House four months ago. While Lord Hampden has "retired with peace and honour," Mr. Arthur Peel has, as he says, an unexplored and unknown region before him, and cannot find footsteps on the sands of time to guide his future course. Tradition is only a partial help. New precedents have to be created. A hundred years ago it was said of Mr. Speaker Cornwall that he

> Was chained like sad Prometheus to his rock,
> And looked in vain for pity to the clock.

Still less are comfort and consolation to be found in that direction in these days. In truth, the position of Speaker is more onerous than ever, needing almost supernatural patience, tact, and discipline. Mr. Peel does not complain of the ordeal to which he is subject, and has, or says he finds, his reward "in the most generous toleration, the freest forbearance from the members of the House of Commons"—words which ought to bring the blush of shame into the cheeks of the few who treat the Speaker with disrespect.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I have not yet been able to find so many as three quidnuncs among my acquaintances in Clubland of one mind touching the real purport, significance, and intent of Lord Rosebery's remarkable speech on June 20 in the Peers, moving the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the means of increasing the efficiency of their Lordships' House. One gentleman (elderly, bald, double eye-glasses, buff waistcoat, pepper-and-salt trousers) was good enough to impart to me his opinion touching the speech of the popular Earl that "the mantle of Cicero had descended on the shoulders of Catiline." This, I take it, was an utterance about as enigmatical as the speech itself. Another gentleman made no secret of his persuasion that the noble Lord had been only "poking fun at the Peers." A third held the speech to be "dangerously subversive in its tendencies"; while a fourth (in a very solemn tone of voice) opined that "there was more in it than met the eye." And that is my own humble view of the matter. It is such a very safe view to take.

There is one thing, however, that has desperately perplexed me in connection with one of the most eloquent orations that has for many years past been delivered in the House of Lords. Why, when the Earl of Rosebery incidentally alluded to Lord Tennyson, was there laughter in the House? What was there to laugh at? He is not the first poet who has been made a lord. Although a poet, he is not a parvenu. His lineage is very ancient, and as good as that of Lord Lytton or Lord Houghton. Why did their Lordships laugh? The French Chamber of Peers, in Louis Philippe's time, did not laugh at the Viscomte Victor Hugo; although the octogenarian poet is by this time wise enough to laugh at the vanity of his empty title.

It was in any case impossible to mistake Lord Rosebery's meaning when, on Saturday, June 21, he took the chair at the annual festival of the Cab Drivers' Benevolent Association at Willis's Rooms. The company was numerous and distinguished. The noble chairman's "speech of the evening" was throughout eloquent, witty, and humorous, and in its peroration—in which he dwelt on the maladies incident to the cabman's career—deeply touching. The subscriptions, as announced by the secretary, Mr. Stormont Murphy, amounted to upwards of twelve hundred pounds, a larger sum, I learn, than has been received at any festival of the charity since the memorable occasion when the chair was taken by the Prince of Wales.

General Sir Frederick Haines made a short, soldierly speech, too, in returning thanks for the Navy, Army, and Reserve Forces. Words of weight also fell from Sir Frederick Milner, Bart., M.P., Mr. Edward Lawson, Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., M.P.; but, after the chairman's address, I confess that the address which excited in me the liveliest feelings of admiring interest was the reply to the speech of the evening by Mr. Sawyer, a cabdriver of some thirty-four years' experience. Mr. Sawyer (like Sir James Paget at the Royal Albert Hall, on a recent occasion) was slightly too lengthy; but he was, on the whole, not only highly amusing but deeply instructive. His anecdotes of the cab-patronising public were numerous, apposite, and facetious; and the shades of character which he introduced into his description of the "gentleman," the "would-be gentleman," the "masher," and the "fussy old lady," always in connection with cabs, were so subtle and so trenchant that I fancied that a new Theophrastus had come among us, or that the spirit of La Bruyère had revived.

On Tuesday afternoon, June 24, a large and fashionable audience, in which ladies predominated (they should predominate everywhere, except in the ungracious world of politics), assembled in the Conference Hall of the International Health Exhibition to listen to a lecture, by the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, on "The History of English Dress." I was slightly alarmed when, at 2.30 p.m., I took my seat in a remote corner of the hall, to find that the walls were hung with cartoons representing a wilderness of pipes, tubes, flues, traps, grates, and a gigantic human hand, occupied—so it seemed to me—in carefully burning one of its fingers in the flame of a candle. Surely, I thought, Mr. Wingfield was not about to bring these grim diagrams to bear on the history of English costumes. But I was speedily reassured. The grim diagrams pertained to a lecture on domiciliary health, to be delivered, later in the afternoon, by Mr. Pridgin Teale.

As a rule, I have an extreme abhorrence of lectures on any subject whatsoever. In Mr. Wingfield's discourse I found a brilliant exception to the rule; and for more than an hour (the lecture was just long enough) I listened with rapt attention to all that the gifted speaker had to say about ruffs and farthingales; *haute-de-chausses* and *bas-de-chausses*—otherwise stockings—corsets, wigs, ruffles, hoop-petticoats, stomachers, pelerines, sacques, hair-powder, patches, fans, gloves, shoes, veils, and aprons. The lecture appeared to give immense delight to the audience, especially to one lady of eccentric mien, who had, to all appearance, come provided with a pavior's rammer, with which, in season and out of season, she vigorously banged the floor before her. Mr. Wingfield's lecture, appropriately illustrated by costume portraits of his own designing, was a very brilliant success, and will, I am glad to learn, be published ere long.

Mem.: I noticed Mr. J. L. Toole on the platform, and heard him give utterance to some very felicitous and characteristic remarks; but I looked in vain for Mr. Burnand. The Gloomy Chieftain should have been there. *Punch*, during a career of more than forty years, has had a great deal to do with the history of English dress. The pencil of John Leech aided the satirists in laughing down Bloomerism, but it was not quite strong enough to laugh down crinoline. That monstrosity had to run its appointed course, and to vanish for a time; *and it will revive again*. Of the success of Bloomerism, either in the modified form of the "divided skirt," or in any other shape, I do not entertain any hopes. A seemingly immutable but quite comprehensible law has decreed that the use of bifurcated garments should be restricted to the women of the Orient. If you look at an old illustrated history of the Monastic Orders you will find the Coptic and Syrian and Armenian nuns clad in baggy trousers. A nun of the West in trousers would be æsthetically and canonically impossible.

"The Last Days of Heinrich Heine," translated from the French of M. Camille Selden by "Clare Brune" (is C. B. a lady or a gentleman?), is the title of a very daintily-printed volume of a hundred and twenty pages, just published by Messrs. Remington and Co. To the admirers of Heine—and their numbers are increasing every year—the minutest scrap of information as to the personality of an erratic and unhappy genius must be interesting; while to me M. Selden's reminiscences of the last days of the author of "Le Livre de Lazare" present more than interest. They are fascinating. "Clare Brune's" translation is very true, very vivid, and very faithful. Of its raciness a sample may be given in the prose translation of one of Heine's minor poems.

> Tear my sides, my chest, my face, with red hot pincers; flay me alive; shoot, stone me, rather than keep me waiting. With all imaginable torture cruelly break my limbs, but do not keep me waiting; *for of all torments disappointed expectation is the most painful.*

My fair correspondent (of the symmetrical pot-hooks and hangers, aged ten) may be interested to learn that I have received a letter from Rye, Westchester, New York, U.S.A., in which I am informed that there is a monument to Kosciusko in the grounds of the Military Academy at West Point. The monument, says my Rev. correspondent, "W. M.," consists of a single shaft and base, the latter inscribed with the single word "Kosciusko."

At the time when I received the letter of my little lady friend I did not know where Kosciusko was buried. After I had read her letter I consulted "Cassell's Biographical Dictionary," and read: "Kosciuszko, Thadeus; b. Mereczowszczyna" (Mercy on us, what a word!), 1746; d. Soleure, 1817. . . . His body was brought to Cracow, where it lies in the Cathedral, side by side with that of King John Sobieski." Then, painfully anxious to be accurate, I turned up the "Illustrated Universal Gazetteer," by W. F. Ainsworth, and, under article "Cracow," I read that in the beautiful Gothic cathedral of that city were the *tombs* and monuments of, among others, St. Stanilas, Casimir the Great, John Sobieski, Copernicus, Prince Poniatowski, and *Kosciuszko*.

Still I was not quite satisfied, because I had an indistinct impression of having been told that the tomb of Kosciusko had been converted by the Austrians into a fortress. To make assurance doubly sure, I telegraphed to a very old, dear, and accomplished friend, who has written a small library of books about Poland and is generally supposed to be an unimpeachable authority on things Polish. He telegraphed in reply that Kosciusko was not buried in the cathedral, but that his tomb was beneath a mound outside Cracow. The substance of his reply I embodied in my note to my small correspondent; and since the publication of that note I have received at least twenty letters from all parts of the Continent from correspondents pointing out that Kosciusko *is* buried in the Cathedral of Cracow, and that the mound outside the city is a memorial and not a tomb. From all of which circumstances I am led to the conclusion that the search after truth is difficult, and that the compilation of this column involves a good deal of uphill work.

Likewise do I tender my thanks to another Transatlantic correspondent, who, after telling me that I ought to have seen the West Point monument to Kosciusko many a time and oft while I was steaming up the Hudson river (but supposing that I was sound asleep in my berth when the steamer passed West Point?), favours me with a curious morsel of information touching the browning of soldiers' musket-barrels. Says my correspondent ("H. L. McW."):—

> The first browning was done by order of Lord Howe, who fell before Ticonderoga (No. 1) in the disastrous attack on that fort under Abercrombie in what we call the "old French war." His Lordship ordered the muskets of his brigade to be browned before moving into the woods at the commencement of the campaign. He was much criticised by the martinets of his time for such a horrible invention. His Lordship took his cue from the American woodsman's rifle, which, for obvious reasons, has always been brown.

I have marginally noted the musket-browning item in my copy of Smollett's continuation (Vol. XII., p. 394) of Hume's "History of England."

I am not yet, I hope, within measurable distance of Hanwell, Earlswood, or Colney Hatch, still I find it as difficult to exclude mention of F. M. the Duke of Wellington from this page as Mr. Dick in "David Copperfield" did to keep the Head of King Charles I. out of his Memorial. The Duke, I freshly learn from "H. L. McW.," was not the first browner of the military musket-barrel. But the Duke did certainly beat Bonaparte "into his boots" at the battle of Waterloo. Wednesday, June 18, was as certainly the sixty-ninth anniversary of "the first and last of fields" the "King-making victory" that Byron has sung of; and, save that the colours of the regiments which fought at Mont St. Jean were decked with laurels, and that there was a military parade in Hyde Park, Waterloo Day by the great mass of the public passed almost entirely unnoticed.

Not by the Upper Ten Thousand, however. There is among us a solitary survivor of the guests at that once noted celebration, the Waterloo banquet, given by the Iron Duke at Apsley House, on every recurring anniversary of the great fight, to the valiant Captains who had fought under him on the Eighteenth of June, 1815. That Feast of Heroes is commemorated in a well-known engraving, even as the "Feast of the Gods" is commemorated in Rafaelle's fresco, a copy of which forms the centre of the enamelled dish which was sold the other day at Christie's for seven thousand guineas.

The sole survivor of the Waterloo Banquet guests is the Right Hon. George Thomas Keppel, sixth Earl of Albemarle, who was born in 1799, and, according to "Men of the Time," "when less than sixteen years of age, was gazetted an officer of the Fourteenth Regiment of Foot, and a few months later escaped unscathed from the field of Waterloo, and entered Paris shoeless and almost in rags." The venerable nobleman received on Waterloo Day the congratulations of the British aristocracy almost *en masse*. Bouquets, telegrams, cards, and personal visits poured in on the gallant patriarch who had been a subaltern at Waterloo.

"Shoeless and almost in rags." The Countess Brownlow in her delightful "Reminiscences of a Septuagenarian from 1802 to 1815" (Murray, 1867) saw the British Army reviewed in Paris after Waterloo. Our troops marched up the Champs Elysées to the Place de la Concorde, where they passed before the Emperor Alexander of Russia and Monsieur (the Duke of Angoulême). Lady Castlereagh rode on horseback; but the young lady who was afterwards to be the Countess Brownlow went in an open carriage with her "dear kind friend," Lady Clancarty, to see this sight so glorious to English eyes, and so stirring to English hearts. "Neither the Guards nor the other troops looked in parade dress: their uniforms were stained and shabby; but who did not look with pride upon them? They were those which had been worn at Waterloo." I wonder whether the eyes of the ladies lighted upon a certain ragged and shoeless subaltern of the 14th Foot, by the name of Keppel. Mr. Ernest Crofts, Mr. R. C. Woodville, Mrs. Elizabeth Butler: here is a noble subject for your pencils. Paint the British troops in their stained and shabby scarlet, marching from the Champs Elysées into the Place de la Concorde. And don't forget the Highlanders in their feathered bonnets.

I read in the *Times* a paragraph touching "cameo" glass, two very elaborate vases of which beautiful ware have been completed by Messrs. Webb, of Stourbridge, and are now on view at Mr. Goode's, in South Audley-street. The process of producing a cameo in glass is described accurately enough in the *Times*, the ground-work being a surface of three or more layers of differently coloured glass superposed on each other and fused together. The cameo artist then proceeds to cut or scrape away the surface from the topmost to the undermost layer in accordance with the coloured pattern of the design from which he works. The result obtained by this delicate and difficult operation is surprisingly graceful. But when I find it stated that "cameo" glass is "a lately-invented, or rather re-invented process" (the Portland Vase is practically a cameo), it occurs to me that there was a charming exhibit of "cameo" glass in the Paris Universal Exposition of 1878, and that for some five years I have prized among my "curios" a small "cameo" glass vase of Messrs. Webb's manufacture, exquisite in design and lustrous in colour.

There is no more deserving charity in this charitable, wealthy, but desperately poverty-stricken metropolis than the Royal Hospital for Children and Women in the Waterloo-road. The institution is very far from being a wealthy one; and it is for that reason that I draw attention to the fact that in aid of the funds of the charity the Lady Mayoress has kindly consented to hold a Rose Show and Floral Fête at the Mansion House on Thursday, the Seventeeth of July. The festival will be opened on the day in question by the Lady Mayoress, attended by a bevy of "rose maidens" in appropriate costumes; and the band of the Coldstream Guards will discourse sweet music, comprising, I hope, "The Last Rose of Summer," "She Wore a Wreath of Roses," "My Love is like a Red, Red Rose," and "Sing old Rose and Burn the Bellows." Why burn the Bellows?

The Children's Hospital is the oldest one of the kind in London, and has since its foundation relieved half a million of child-patients. It is urgently in want of help, as its income falls short by about two thousand pounds a year of the revenue necessary to keep all the wards open. Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchesses of Edinburgh and of Albany, and the Queen of the Hellenes, are patrons of the institution, and the Lord Mayor is the president. Please to remember that the Feast of Roses is on July 17 at the Mansion House, E.C. I shall remember it every time that a hansom cab conveys me from Bloomsbury, through Dudley-street, westward. The tiniest of children continue at all hours of the day, and until late at night, to sprawl in the gutter and to swarm all over the roadway in dirty, ragged, disgraceful Dudley-street, at the imminent risk of being run over, and with the concurrent contingency of the drivers of the vehicles by which the brats are run over being "run in" for manslaughter. There are few of the cabmen on the stand by the Foundling Hospital with whom I am not personally acquainted. I know (for I am as nervous as a cat) that they drive carefully; and I think that it is rather hard upon these industrious men that they should be continually exposed to the peril of a criminal prosecution because, as it would appear, it is nobody's business to prevent little children of two and three years of age from toddling off the pavement into the wide road-way, and under the very horses' hoofs of passing carts and waggons.

The most important event of another exceptionally uneventful dramatic week has been the production on June 24, at the Criterion, of an English adaptation, by Mr. James Albery, of the extravagant French farce, by MM. Barrière and Condinet, called "Tête de Linotte." "Hen-linnet-head" would be a title somewhat incomprehensible to an English audience, so Mr. Albery has judiciously called his adaptation "Featherbrain." It will be better to allow the piece to get into working order before criticising it in detail; and for the present it will suffice to say that "Featherbrain" was fairly successful; and that M. Marius plays to admiration the part of an exceedingly fierce Portuguese grandee, terribly fluent in "English as She is Spoke." A so-called "travesty" of "The Rivals," at the Haymarket, has been produced at the Avenue as "The Ar-rivals; or, a Trip to Margate," by "Banero" and "Pincroft." This "trifle light as air" was preceded by Mr. James Mortimer's comedy of "Gammon," an excellent adaptation from "La Poudre aux Yeux" of MM. Labiche and Martin. Mr. E. Righton and Miss Lydia Cowell are very good indeed in "Gammon."

G. A S.

THE FOUNTAINE COLLECTION: ARTICLES PURCHASED BY THE SYNDICATE.

EWER IN LIMOGES ENAMEL, TINTED GRISAILLE, 380 gs.

The sale of this remarkable collection was concluded on Thursday last week, when the ivory carvings were sold, and amongst them the wonderful horn, of fine Italian cinque-cento work, or, as some thought, French Renaissance, an Engraving of which was given in our Impression last week. The mountings are of silver gilt, richly chased, about 28 in. on the curve. It was sold for the high price of 4240 gs. to M. J. Egger, of Paris and Vienna. The powder-flask sold for 44 gs., and the helmet for £94 10s. A Spanish knight's suit of armour sold for 450 gs. The Reliquary of St. Lachteen, in the form of an arm and hand, in bronze nielloed and inlaid with silver, ancient Irish work, was sold for £410 to the Dublin Museum. The large enamel plateau (engraved last week), with portraits of Henri II., Catherine de Medicis, and Diane de Poitiers, by Leonard Limousin, was bought by Mr. Wertheimer for 7000 gs. An enamel dish, by J. Courtois, sold for 2800 gs.; and also a ewer, by the same great artist, for £2300 gs. The total of this extraordinary sale was £91,112 17s. The Palissy vase or ewer figured in our illustration last week is the celebrated "Briot ewer," ornamented with figures in medallions, masks and arabesques in profusion, executed in low relief, the design being taken from a beautiful work of the famous Benvenuto Cellini. It brought the enormous price of 1300 gs. (£1365). It was weighed after the sale, and found to weigh eighteen ounces, so that it cost about twenty times the price of gold—viz., £75 13s. 10d. per ounce, fine gold being worth about £4 per ounce. Seldom has a better instance occurred to show the value conferred by art upon worthless material.

The various objects of majolica, Palissy ware, and Limoges enamels, purchased at the sale by Mr. J. C. Robinson and Mr. A. W. Franks, who have charge of the department in which these works of art are included in the British Museum, were placed, according to announcement, in the British Museum, where they remained to be seen by the public during the first three days of this week. A large number of persons came to see them, and showed the greatest interest in them. It was the unanimous opinion that these beautiful examples of ceramic art and enamel painting should be purchased by the Government for the national museums. The sum laid out on behalf of the Syndicate amounts to £10,000, and a grant of this amount, or thereabouts, would make them public property. The number of influential names upon the list of guarantors forming the Syndicate is large, and the sum they subscribed for, amounting to £24,000, affords ample sanction for a special grant. There can be no doubt that it would meet with the most hearty and universal approval of the public. We understand that more than one of our great provincial cities has intimated that, should the Government not purchase, they will be glad to add this Fountaine selection to their public museums.

EWER IN LIMOGES ENAMEL, TINTED GRISAILLE, £378.

The following are the objects bought by the Syndicate.

A Faenza dish, painted with the Entombment of Christ, after Albert Durer, ornamented with arabesques on blue ground, and medallions of St. Peter, and hands joined, with the word "Fides" and Emperor's head, dated 1519. 8½ in. wide. Price 145 gs.

An Urbino plate, with a curious picture in greenish grey of soldiers in a chamber lit by a lamp suspended, from "Amadis de Gaul." 9½ in. 134 gs.

An Urbino dish, with a reclining Nymph, Apollo playing, and Marsyas, Feast of the Gods above, after Raphael, and fine arabesque on blue and medallions, with *sopra bianco* border. A superb example of this fine style of drawing. 20 in. 240 gs.

A large dish of Castel Duranto ware, painted with the Conversion of Saul, after Raphael, with monogram, L.V. 360 gs.

A water-jug of Urbino ware, with motto, "Ardet æternum," of Alfonso II. of Ferrara. 10¾ in. 85 gs. See Illustration.

A pair of Palissy ware candlesticks, with bulbous open-work stems and nozzles, ornamented with masks and interlacing bands, with marguerites and foliage, all finely coloured, and in perfect state. 12 in. high. These are unique samples. £1510. See Illustration.

DISH, PAINTED WITH RAPHAEL'S "SUPPER OF THE GODS," £766 10s.

A large oval cistern, finely designed with head of a marine deity on one side and nereid on the other; broad band of oak with acorns, masks, and fruits in festoons. The colouring rich and harmonious. 3 ft. 1½ in. long, 2 ft. wide, 14½ in. high. 1050 gs. See Illustration.

A tinted grisaille cup of Limoges enamel, by Pierre Raymond, signed; and with the fleur-de-lys. 9½ in. 500 gs.

A round dish, painted with Supper of the Gods, after Raphael, the border with medallions and masks and Cupids on dark ground, with gold ornament. The back with heads, gilt and silver patterns, by Pennicaud the Third. 17¾ in. diameter. 730 gs. See Illustration.

An Urbino dish, painted with the Manna-Gathering, beautifully designed with raised scrolls inclosing compartments; masks at the sides, and exquisite arabesques on a white ground. The back finely ornamented with a centrepiece of Venus on a dolphin; the rest of the surface covered with waves in blue, dolphins, and yellow bands, with fleur-de-lys, 26½ by 20½ in. This is considered to be the finest piece of majolica of its kind in existence. £1333 10s. See Illustration.

A large oval dish of Palissy ware, with subject in centre, and the border with eight pools, finely coloured. 25 by 10 in. 45 gs.

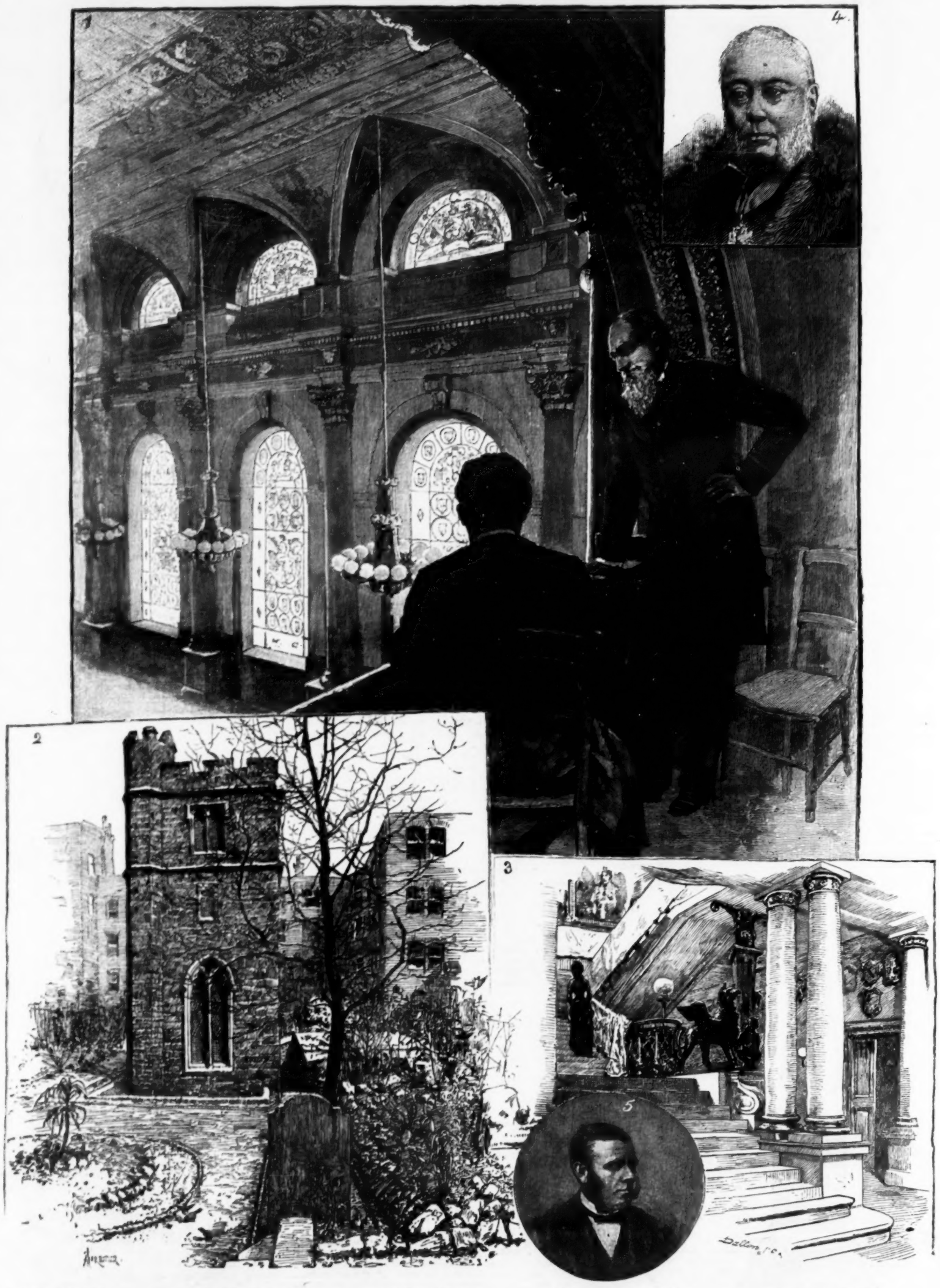
An oval dish of Palissy, with subject in centre, and four pools on border. 18 by 14 in. 80 gs.

A set of twelve fine plates in grisaille, by Pennicaud the Third, painted with the story of Cupid and Psyche. 7½ in. diameter. 310 gs. Pronounced very cheap by the dealers present.

OVAL DISH, URBINO WARE, £1365 10s.
Raised Oval Centre, with Design of "The Children of Israel Gathering Manna."

CISTERN, OF PALISSY WARE, HEADS OF SEA-GODS AND DOLPHINS, £1102 10s.

THE CITY GUILDS.—NO. IV.: THE CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY.



1. Gallery of the Hall. 2. Garden, with Church behind. 3. Staircase of the Hall. 5. Mr. Owen Roberts, the Clerk. 4. Mr. C. J. Orton, the Master.

THE FOUNTAINE COLLECTION: ARTICLES PURCHASED BY THE SYNDICATE.

EWER OF PALISSY WARE, £390 15s.

A pair of candlesticks in grisaille enamel, by Pierre Raymond, dated 1556, painted with subjects from the Exodus. Four figures, cupids and animals above the foot, the stems and tops ornamented with red-and-white fluted work. 12 in. high. 1160 gs. See Illustration.

An antique shaped ewer, by Pierre Raymond, painted with Old Testament subjects and Latin inscriptions from Isaiah viii., coat of arms on the lip, 11¼ in. to handle top. 390 gs. See Illustration.

A Palissy ewer, covered with reptiles, shells, and foliage, a fine example of his *rustiques figulines*. 295 gs. See Illustration.

A large oval dish in enamel, painted with the Feast of the Gods, after Raphael, by Jean Courtois. The flesh tinted and the background dotted with gold, and with arabesques. The back very beautifully ornamented with male and female grotesque figures and two masks, foliated in gold. 20¼ by 15½ in. 760 gs.

An antique shaped ewer, by Jean Courtois, painted with bacchanalian procession and sea monsters on the top, marked with the fleur-de-lys and signed. 11¼ to top of handle. 363 gs. See Illustration.

CITY GUILDS.—IV.

CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY.

This Company was formed in the reign of Henry VIII. by the amalgamation of two preceding Companies, the Shearmen and the Fullers, which had been incorporated in the latter part of the fifteenth century. It was, originally, a working fraternity of the craft, and its members were classed in different grades as apprentices, journeymen or bachelors, householders, liverymen wearing gown and hood, and wardens of the guild. It had to enforce regulations, with the right of search, for the prevention of frauds in the woollen cloth manufacture; to see that no "deceitful thing" was put into the texture, that it was not over-stretched, that it was properly dried, and fairly measured, and guaranteed by the clothier's seal. But it appears that the control of the crafts and the protection of the craftsmen from competition fell into disuse as early as the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. When the Company ceased to appoint searchers in 1754, searching had been a mere form for one hundred years. Soon after Elizabeth's death, in the case of the Clothworkers' Company of Ipswich, rights of search were held to be void, being superseded by statutes passed in her reign. Arbitration has fallen into disuse because the Company has no means of enforcing its award. But in 1881 the Company was appealed to by artisans in Yorkshire to obtain redress of a grievance, and declined, because it could not usefully intervene.

The yearly revenues and expenditure of the Company are thus set forth in the return made to the Royal Commission of Inquiry: Income, £50,458; corporate only, £39,148; from admission fees, &c., £217; from rents, &c., £35,592; from Irish estate, sold 1871-3, and mortgage, £3000. Expenditure: For salaries and superannuations, £3070; Master and Wardens' Courts, Committees, &c., £3523; livery hall entertainments, £3742; hall, £3035; disbursements supplemental to charity trusts, £1350; annuities and aids to decayed liverymen, widows, &c., £1350; donations and subscriptions voted at courts, £5083; exhibitions and scholarships, £1679; technical education, £5963; exhibitions and grants in aid of higher education of women, £1230; payments on account of charity trusts, £11,310. Nearly two-thirds of the income are now applied to general and technical education, and the support of hospitals, dispensaries, and other benevolent and scientific institutions and purposes. Up to 1880 the Company had expended £90,000 on technical and general education. They have furnished, at a cost of £15,000, besides an annual subsidy of £1250, their own textile and dyeing department of the Yorkshire College at Leeds, and they have given £500 towards a scholarship in memory of Lord Frederick Cavendish, who was a member of the Company. They have given £3000 to the building fund, and £300 a year to the maintenance of the Technical School at Bradford. They have made large subscriptions to similar schools at Huddersfield and Keighley. They have founded lectures at Bristol, Stroud, and elsewhere in the West and at Glasgow. They took part in the initiation of the City and Guilds Institute. Mr. Thwaytes in 1831 left £20,000 for pensions of £10 for the blind; the sum invested produces £587; and the Company devote £1000 a year to this object, charging the deficiency to corporate income. Mr. Thwaytes left also £20,000 "to make the society comfortable." They commemorate him by holding a livery dinner, applying the balance to the general fund, out of which the additional pensions to the blind are paid. The trust property is administered free of charge to the charities, the cost being met out of corporate income.

TINTED GRISAILLE CUP, BY P. RAYMOND, £328.

Clothworkers' Hall, in Mincing-lane, was rebuilt between 1856 and 1859, from the designs of Mr. Samuel Angell, architect. Our Illustrations show the staircase and the stately gallery, with part of the gardens, looking eastward to the neighbouring church in Mark-lane. We give also Portraits of the Master of the Company for the present year, Mr. C. J. Orton, of Basinghall-street, and Mr. Owen Roberts, Clerk to the Company. It maintains a considerable degree of dignity, though it has less historical renown than the Goldsmiths', the Merchant Taylors', and the Fishmongers', of which some description has appeared in this Journal.

WATER-JUG OF URBINO WARE, £89 5s.

MEDIÆVAL MARKET AT KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

The fashionable, artistic, and popular entertainment, provided last week in the Duke of Wellington's Riding-School at Knightsbridge, was designed to aid the funds of the Training College, at Ealing, for teachers of the deaf and dumb—or rather of the born deaf, who are dumb only because they have never heard any speech. The modern system of teaching them to speak by watching and imitating the visible motions of the lips and tongue, instead of using finger-signs, has gained very general approval. The first school in this country on the speech system was started in 1867 (the Jews' School), and the second (the Fitzroy-square) in 1872, which was intended from its foundation to have been a training college as well. In 1877 a special society for the latter object was started by Mr. B. St. John Ackers, and its training college opened in 1878. Since that date it has turned out twenty-two students who have obtained their certificates, and this year, by dividing its forces and sending the Vice-Principal to train the teachers at the Manchester school, forty-five teachers will have passed through the minimum course of one year by the end of next month. The Ealing society, it is stated, now wants £20,000 to buy and enlarge its training college, to start a school for the poor, and for other good work.

The entertainment, opened for three days, Wednesday to Friday, consisted of a fancy-fair, called "the Mediæval Market," held amidst imitative antique buildings and "ivy-clad ruins," with a church and belfry tower, a castle, and a bridge, and with stalls kept by many ladies for the sale of jewels, toys, dolls, art-needlework, art-pottery, china and glass, Indian and Oriental curiosities, pictures and books, live animals, and dairy produce. Among the ladies who occupied stalls in the motley market were the Marchioness of Waterford, the Countess of Clanwilliam, the Countess of Munster, Lady Henderson, the Hon. Mrs. Stapleton, Lady Fitzhardinge, Mrs. Symes Thompson, Lady Ann Sherson, Lady Georgiana Codrington, Mrs. Fitzroy Gardner, the Marchioness of Downshire, the Hon. Mrs. Portman, Lady Edmund Talbot, Lady Emily Kingscote, Lady Adeliza

POLITICIANS AT PLAY.

The experiments of Mr. Stuart Cumberland, which have engaged some attention in London society, might possibly be capable of being explained, ultimately, by some physiological theory which would not be absolutely incredible; but the whole subject of the action of the nervous system, and the effect of mental processes in the brain upon the sensory and motor nerves, remains very obscure. Mr. H. Labouchere, M.P., who was led to take an interest in alleged feats of "thought-reading" by his well-known experiences, with a less favourable result, of the performances of Mr. Irving Bishop some time ago, invited Mr. Stuart Cumberland, last week, to meet a few other members of the House of Commons, in the smoking-room, where strangers may be introduced by members of that august assembly. It was about eleven o'clock in the evening, on Thursday, when the business of the House was little more than formal, and there was leisure for the hon. gentlemen to try Mr. Cumberland's professed skill. Mr. Waddy was voted into the chair, and Mr. Cumberland began with some simple experiments in finding objects thought of or hidden by Mr. Puleston, Mr. Coleridge Kennard, and one or two other members. Just as Mr. Cumberland was seeking for a pin, his proceedings were interrupted by a burst of cheering as the Prime Minister entered the smoking-room and seated himself in a chair offered to him by Mr. Healy. Mr. Cumberland was introduced to Mr. Gladstone, who manifested a little curiosity about the matter, and some of the early experiments were repeated. Mr. Edward Clarke produced a bank-note; a row of figures was fixed to the tiled wall by postage stamps, and Mr. Cumberland, holding Mr. Edward Clarke's hand, succeeded, after a couple of trials, in reading the number successfully. After another successful attempt with another note, and with Mr. E. Stanhope for medium, Mr. Cumberland requested to be allowed to experiment on Mr. Gladstone, who consented very readily. "I am not," said the Prime Minister, addressing the audience, "a very easy or sympathetic subject." Mr. Gladstone was to think of three numbers, which Mr. Cumberland, blindfolded and holding Mr. Gladstone's left hand, was, if possible, to read. Mr. Cumberland took the Prime Minister's hand, and after a few seconds' pause called out the numbers 366, which the Prime Minister admitted, amidst enthusiastic applause, to be correct. The Prime Minister, after a few minutes' conversation with Mr. Cumberland, left the smoking-room, and the party broke up at midnight.

LIMOGE ENAMEL, ONE OF A PAIR OF CANDLESTICKS, £728.

PALISSY WARE, ONE OF A PAIR OF CANDLESTICKS, £1510.

Manners, Lady Sudeley, the Countess of Ducie, and Lady Brassey. The opening ceremony included a procession of children attired as Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims. The programme of amusements on the first day included performances by the band of the Royal Engineers, a concert by Mrs. Ellicott, a dramatic performance by Lady Mouckton and Sir Charles Young, waxwork exhibition by Mr. C. P. Little, George Grossmith's operetta by an amateur company, musical sketches, a farce by members of the Oxford University Dramatic Club, and a promenade concert arranged by Mrs. Symes Thompson. On Thursday the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress visited the show in state, and the Canterbury Pilgrims' procession was repeated, after which several concerts and other performances took place. The programme was again varied on Friday. Our Artist has sketched a few incidents of this entertainment, amongst which are the tricks of Lady Brassey's clever pony, and the collection of animals, pug-dogs, rabbits, birds, and a pet pig, offered for sale at one of the stalls.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Saturday Madame Adelina Patti appeared in one of her most charming characters—one with which she has been associated during many past seasons. As Rosina in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" she again proved herself unrivalled as an interpreter of Rossini's florid and melodious strains. The delivery of the opening cavatina, "Una voce," and of the introduced aria in the lesson-scene (Signor Arditi's "Il Bacio") were prominent features in a fine performance that might compare with any previous instance. The enthusiastic encore of the lesson-scene aria was acknowledged by singing "Home, sweet home," with exquisite purity and pathos. The cast of the opera included, as heretofore, Signor Nicolini as Almaviva, Signor De Reszké as Basilio, and Signor Scolara as Bartolo; M. Soulacroix having replaced—with much efficiency—Signor Cotogni as Figaro in consequence of this gentleman's indisposition. On Monday Miss Griswold made her first appearance here as Margherita, in "Faust," and was favourably received. The young American soprano was previously known as a refined concert singer; and the same merits—a pure quality of voice and artistic style—were displayed in her stage performance. She was most successful in the tenderness and pathos of the Garden-Scene music, the expression of gentleness rather than tragic passion being apparently best suited to her powers.

GERMAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Wagner's "Der Fliegende Hollander" was given yesterday (Friday) week, for the first time at this theatre in its original language. It was produced in Italian, as "L'Olandese Dannato," at Drury Lane Theatre in 1870—in English, by the Carl Rosa opera company, at the Lyceum Theatre in 1876—and again in Italian, in 1877, at the Royal Italian Opera, as "Il Vascello Fantasma." In this last version the fine performance of Madame Albani as Senta was an important feature, and this was repeated in last week's representation of the work in German. We recorded recently the great success obtained by the prima donna in her rendering of the character of Elsa in the German performance of "Lohengrin," that character having also been previously associated with Madame Albani only in the Italian version. A second success resulted from her last week's appearance as Senta, the music and the dramatic sentiment of the part having been very finely rendered throughout, with a true perception of its romantic idealism. Herr Reichmann, as the doomed Dutch captain, acted and declaimed with much effect, other principal characters having been sustained by Herr Nöldechen (Daland), Herr Schrödter (the Steersman), and Herr Oberlander (Erik).

The production of Mr. Stanford's "Savonarola"—first announced for June 18—was promised for yesterday (Friday).

Of it and of the previous performance of "Fidelio" we must speak next week. The season is to close on July 11, with "Lohengrin."

Mr. Kuhe's annual concert—which took place at St. James's Hall last week—was of great and varied interest, although not offering occasion for much comment. Mesdames Pauline Lucca, Sembrich, Scalchi, Durand, Sterling, Hersee, and Laterner, Signori Mierzwinski, De Reszké, and Cotogni, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley, contributed fine vocal performances—among them having been a spirited new "Tarantella," composed by Signor Bevignani, and sung by Madame Sembrich. Mr. Kuhe's skilful playing was displayed in part of a sonata by Rubinstein for pianoforte and violin—the latter instrument sustained by Mdlle. Eissler—and in solo pieces, the lady violinist and M. Hollman having contributed effective solos on their respective instruments.

The St. Cecilia Society's fifth public concert—which took place last week at St. James's Hall—presented the curious feature of a chorus of female voices, associated with an orchestra of stringed instruments consisting entirely of ladies. It is to be regretted that the choristers were not more worthily supported, the performances of the instrumentalists having been far inferior to those of the vocalists. Some effective choruses from Mr. Malcolm Lawson's setting of "The Tale of Troy" (the words translated from the Greek by Professor Warr) were features in the programme, other details of which call for no specific mention. Mr. Lawson, who is the conductor of the society, has been more successful in the training of the vocal than of the orchestral performers.

Mdlle. Janotha gave her last Pianoforte Recital of the season at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, the selection being of varied and sterling interest; and Mdlle. Victoria de Bunsen (the esteemed vocalist) gave a morning concert at 27, Harley-street, on the same afternoon.

Mr. George Watts's annual concert at the Royal Albert Hall this week was one of special attraction, Madame Albani and other eminent vocalists having been announced in the programme.

Madame Edith Wynne's benefit concert took place on Tuesday evening at Prince's Hall, where, in the afternoon, Mr. Isidore de Lara's concert was held; and on Wednesday afternoon a concert was given there for the benefit of Mdlle. Avigliana. Madame Frickenhaus and Herr Josef Ludwig gave their fourth and last chamber concert of the present series at the same hall, on Thursday evening. The maestro Herman Kœnig, violinist, gave a morning concert on the same day at 73, Harley-street, by permission of Mr. W. H. Jessop. Mr. John Thomas, the eminent harpist, gives his annual concert at St. James's Hall this (Saturday) afternoon; Signor Tito Mattei's concert taking place in the evening at Prince's Hall.

Sir Henry Edwards, Bart., has resigned the position of Provincial Grand Master of the West Yorkshire Freemasons.

Mr. Frederic Maccabe made his reappearance in St. James's Hall last Monday evening after a prolonged absence, and met with a hearty reception. He presented his well-known entertainment, "Begone, Dull Care," in which he impersonates a number of different characters. His ventriloquial powers were as clear and well-sustained as ever.

HOLIDAY RAMBLES.

(By our Paris Correspondent.)

PARIS TO MARSEILLES.

Marseilles, June 20.

When the Continental railway companies make up their minds to reform their rolling-stock and to make up their trains in the American fashion, with restaurant, smoking-room, rocking-chairs, bookstall, and other conveniences all on board, Europe will have made a great step towards deserving that reputation of civilisation on which she already prides herself. Alas, when one sees the accommodation which the railway companies place at the disposal of ordinary mortals for a fifteen hours' journey, one is forcibly reminded that European civilisation in matters relating to travelling is only very relative and certainly nothing to boast about. Nevertheless, in spite of the discomfort, I always enjoy the first long journey at the beginning of the summer holidays. It is pleasing to think that you are realising a long-cherished plan, that for a time you are going to live a new life in new scenes, to see new faces and new costumes, and even to make the acquaintance of new cookery. For my part, too, I think there is no more agreeable distraction than that of gazing out of the window at the moving panorama of plain, river, and mountain which unrolls itself as the train rushes past and leaves on the memory a rapid but none the less striking impression. On the day when I left Paris a night's rain had laid the dust, the air was fresh, and the heavens were charged with scudding clouds which played hide-and-seek with the sun, and produced all day most varying and curious skies. It was neither too hot nor too cold, too cloudy nor too sunny; and in these conditions it was charming to contemplate the rich vegetation of Burgundy, the vast plains where the hay-waggons were being drawn by creamy-white or fulvous oxen marching solemnly with stately tread, the Seine winding its way past pleasant villages and grey old towns, and the vines climbing up the slopes. Two American gentlemen in our carriage persisted in mistaking the vines for "dwarf hops." I did not enlighten them, not wishing to give myself any air of superior knowledge.

"Tonnerre, twenty-five minutes d'arrêt, buffet!" cried the porters as the train slowed along the platform, and we all skipped out of the carriages and made a dead set for the refreshment-room, where steaming soup was awaiting us in forty and odd plates. A well-drilled squadron could not have fallen into eating position with more precision and rapidity than our train-load. Not a second was lost; there was no crush or crowd; and suddenly every seat was occupied, and the silence was brusquely broken by the simultaneous clanking of forty and odd soup-spoons against forty and odd soup-plates. The meal was very good, and served with such rapidity and good order that in less than twenty minutes each of us had taken soup, fish, and roast, a vegetable, fowl and salad, sweets, cheese, and coffee! And yet, in spite of my gastronomic preoccupations, I had time to observe the lady who presided over this buffet, a tall, stately, white-skinned, black-haired Burgundian, with the walk and bearing of a goddess, and a predisposition to obesity; but still, I should say, as fine a woman as the Venus of Milo, and indisputably far more complete.

Leaving Tonnerre, we traversed the rich vineyards of the Côte d'Or, passing from time to time some quaint old village perched on a hill, with its church spire rising above the trees, and its house-roofs and walls running over the whole gamut of reds, browns, and greys, and mingling in soft harmony with the various greens of the luxuriant vegetation. Passing Dijon, we arrived in a region of mountains, covered with gloomy, dark-foliaged trees; then we struck the Saône river, which kept us company down to Lyons. At Lyons I stayed a few hours, and drove round the town. The park at Lyons, with its lake, its palm-houses, its immense aviary, trailed over with roses, its deer paddock and its enormous beds of rose-trees planted in profusion all over the lawns, is as beautiful a public garden as I have ever seen. Lyons itself, with its lofty houses climbing up the precipitous heights of La Croix Rousse, where are the principal silk manufactories, is picturesque enough taken as a whole, but neither its streets nor its monuments will excite the admiration of the traveller. After dinner I had the good fortune to find some mountebanks on the Place Perrache, and spent some time at a "Concert Tunisien," where three girls and an Arab formed the company, the star of which was Mdlle. Fatma, who had had "the advantage of posing for several celebrated painters, and of having her portrait exhibited in the Salon, when the critics of Paris found her forms perfect in grace and elegance." So said the showman, whereupon Mdlle. Fatma sent round the hat for her *petits bénéfices*, and, clad in cloth of gold and carmine silk, proceeded to execute the sword dance, while the Arab thumped an earthenware drum, the other two girls shook tambourines, and the showman strummed a monotonous air on a wheezy piano. The effect was suave and digestive.

From Lyons to Orange my journey was continued in the dark. At Orange I woke up and found myself in a country of meadows and orchards and plantations of mulberry-trees dimly visible between the pale moonlight and the golden glow which was already illumining the eastern sky. I was in Provence, in the country of Mistral and Daudet, in the country of the troubadours and the cigalas. Happily, the sky was cloudless; at last I had escaped from the region of rain and gloom. Avignon, Tarascon, Arles, Miramas, Rognac, follow in quick succession, and the country becomes more and more curious. Vast fertile plains alternate with rocky wastes and marshes, and in the distance you see Mont Ventoux and the chains of the Alpilles, with their strangely jagged outlines standing out in deep violet relief against the clear sky. Then you pass by a series of blue lakes smiling in the midst of a wilderness of yellow and brown rocks, and so to Marseilles, about which I shall have something to say next week. T. C.

The Royal Counties Agricultural Show opened its annual meeting at Guildford on Tuesday morning. The town was gaily decorated. In all the classes there were 853 entries, and in the implement and machinery department 120 exhibitors. Of poultry, pigeons, and rabbits there were 381 pens, or 63 more than at Winchester last year.

An entire change has been made in the programme of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment at St. George's Hall. The first part now consists of a revival of "Nobody's Fault," written by Arthur Law, with Hamilton Clarke's beautiful and effective music. This is followed by Mr. Corney Grain's new sketch, entitled "Shows of the Season," in which he cleverly imitates the various styles of the modern pianist, and also describes his unpleasant visit to the Health Exhibition; the sketch ending with "The Musical Ménu," introduced in his former sketch, "A Little Dinner," in which his most amusing descriptions in French, German, and Scottish keep the audience in roars of laughter. The entertainment concludes with a new piece called "A Terrible Fright," of which Arthur Law is the author of the words, and Corney Grain the composer of the music. The libretto is extremely laughable, the music bright and pretty, and the parts are capitally sustained by the members of this clever company.

FOREIGN NEWS.

M. Jules Ferry laid the Anglo-French correspondence respecting the proposed Conference before the French Chamber on Monday, and made a statement relative to the agreement recently arrived at between the French and English Governments. Discussion upon the matter in question was adjourned until Thursday.—The Senate on Tuesday elected M. Eugène Pelletan and Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine, Life Senators. The second reading of the Divorce Bill was afterwards agreed to by 153 votes to 116.—The French Salon was closed on the 20th inst. The receipts show a falling off in the number of visitors this season.—M. Fallières, Minister of Public Instruction, attended the distribution of prizes on Sunday at the Trocadéro of the Polytechnic Association for the development of popular education.—The annual meeting of the French Society for the Advancement of Science will be held this year at Blois, beginning on Sept. 4. The president will be M. Bouquet de la Grye, chief engineer to the French Navy.—The Ostend International Regatta will begin on Monday July 7, and be continued on the three following days.

Cardinal De Falloux died on Sunday night at Tivoli. He was born in 1815, and created Cardinal in 1877.

The Prince of Orange, who was believed to be recovering from his recent illness, had a relapse, and died last Saturday afternoon. William Alexander Charles Henry Frederick, Prince of Orange, was born at The Hague on Aug. 25, 1851, and had therefore not completed his thirty-third year. According to the Dutch Constitution, the Princess Wilhelmina, born in 1880, is now the heiress to the Throne. She will attain her majority at the age of eighteen. But the case is different with regard to Luxemburg, the Salic law being established in the Grand Duchy. Duke Adolphus of Nassau, who was deposed by Prussia in 1866, is at present the *de facto* heir apparent to the Grand Dukedom of Luxemburg.

The King and Queen of the Belgians and Princess Clementine went on Tuesday to Ostend, where they will reside for a month.

The Emperor William on the 19th inst. paid a visit to the Empress at Coblence, where her Majesty arrived the evening before. The Reichstag has passed, on the second reading, the Working Men's Assurance Bill, of which the ultimate approval is now certain. The present Session of the Reichstag will conclude on July 5.—Johann Gustav Droysen, the historian, Professor at the Berlin University for nearly fifty years, died, aged seventy-six, on the 19th inst.

Snow-storms have occurred at Vienna and Pesth, and the floods in Galicia are so serious that all the rivers have overflowed their banks, railway communication being stopped. Several hundred villages are submerged.—A fatal sabre duel took place on Monday at Pesth between Herr Henthaler, a former member of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, and Dr. Geza Racz, a newly elected member of the Chamber, and a strong anti-Semite. Dr. Racz was so severely wounded that he has since died.

Professor Broch has relinquished the attempt to form a Norwegian Ministry, and the King has sent a written communication to M. J. Sverdrup, the leader of the Liberal party, requesting his assistance in the formation of a new Cabinet.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh, paid a visit to her Majesty's Royal yacht Osborne on the 19th inst., remaining an hour on board.

The Khedive left Cairo for Alexandria last Saturday morning.—Pilgrims have arrived at Souakim from Khartoum bringing intelligence that all was well there on the 13th ult., and at Berber on the 31st ult. Steamers were plying freely on the Nile.—The Egyptian cavalry sent to Upper Egypt have arrived at Assiout and gone on for Assouan. Major Kitchener, who has advanced to the wells, reports that a number of rebel Arabs are advancing on Dongola. There has been further desultory firing between the Arabs and the Egyptian troops at Souakim.

A telegram from Toronto states that Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald has been elected president of the Dominion Artillery Association, in succession to Colonel Luard.

The Senate of the United States has passed the Utah Bill, making stringent regulations for the suppression of polygamy, depriving the Mormon Church of all political power, and giving the President authority to appoint trustees of its property. Congress has passed the Fitzjohn Porter Relief Bill, by which General Porter is reinstated in the United States Army.

The Agent-General for Victoria has received a telegraphic despatch from the Hon. James Service, Premier of the Colony, stating that the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was voted by Parliament last week without division.

CORK CATHEDRAL.

The Cathedral Church of St. Finn Barr, which is the Protestant Episcopalian head-quarters of the diocese of Cork, has not much appearance of architectural antiquity. It was mainly rebuilt between the years 1725 and 1735; and for defraying the expense a duty of one shilling per ton was imposed by Act on all coal and culm imported into Cork for fifteen years. The tower only is supposed to be part of the ancient building, erected by Gilla Aeda O'Mugin, in the twelfth century. It is surmounted by a lofty octangular spire of hewn stone, under which is the principal entrance; to the south is the chapter hall, where the consistorial court is held; to the north is the vestry-room; the choir is lighted by a fine Venetian window. The Bishop's throne, of black Irish oak, and the prebendal stalls, are handsomely finished, and well arranged. There is a beautiful monument of white marble, to the memory of Chief Baron Tracton, whose body is interred in this cathedral, having been transferred from St. Nicholas' Church. The pointed doorway is recessed, and richly moulded, consisting of an inner and an outer arch, ornamented with clustered columns in relief. The interior, 97 ft. by 57 ft., has a richly panelled ceiling which rests upon ranges of Ionic pillars of scagliola; the north and south galleries are supported by Doric columns. The foundation of the See of Cork is generally ascribed to St. Barr or Finbarr, in the early part of the seventh century. His relics, inclosed in a silver shrine, were carried away from the cathedral, in 1089, by Dermot, the son of Turlough O'Brian. The diocese includes the county of Cork, extending seventy-four miles in length and sixteen miles in breadth. The cathedral chapter formerly consisted of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and the twelve prebendaries of Kilbrogan, Kilbritain, Killaspigmullane, Cahirlog, Liscleary, Killanully, Inniskenny, Kilmaglory, Holy Trinity, St. Michael, Desertmore, and Dromdalengue.

The receipts on account of revenue from April 1, 1884, to June 21, 1884, were £18,312,640, against £19,224,582 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year. The net expenditure was £14,374,767, against £17,358,168 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on June 21 amounted to £8,603,364, and at the same date in 1883 to £7,913,050.

ENTERTAINMENT AT KNIGHTSBRIDGE IN AID OF THE EALING TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

THE FISH MARKET AT HONFLEUR.
DRAWN BY W. J. HENNESSY.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty the Queen on Friday, the 20th inst., entered upon the forty-eighth year of her reign, a period which has been exceeded by three English Sovereigns only—Henry III., Edward III., and George III., who reigned fifty-six, fifty, and sixty years, respectively. The anniversary was observed with the customary celebrations. Divine service was performed on Sunday at Balmoral Castle by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie, in the presence of her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, Princess Leiningen, Princesses Marie and Victoria of Edinburgh, and the Royal household. The three Princesses of Edinburgh lunched with the Queen. The Rev. A. Campbell had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal family. The Royal party left Balmoral on Tuesday afternoon, arriving at Windsor on Wednesday morning.

By command of the Queen, the Prince of Wales will hold Levées at St. James's Palace on July 7 and 14.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, paid a visit to the Grand Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall on Thursday, the 19th inst. The Prince was present on Friday morning at the meeting of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes at Whitehall-place. The Prince and Princess visited the Duchess of Albany at Claremont in the afternoon. On Saturday last the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn, left Marlborough House for Sandringham. The Princess of Wales, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud were present at Divine service on Sunday. On Monday the Prince returned to London from Sandringham. His Royal Highness went to the House of Commons in the afternoon. The Prince, president of the City and Guilds of London Institute, opened the Central Institution, in the Exhibition-road, on Wednesday. The Education Section of the International Health Exhibition, in the south wing of the Central Institution, was opened at the same time. His Royal Highness has accepted the presidency of the Executive Committee of the Frere Memorial Fund. The Princess has fixed July 14 for the ceremony of opening Miss Mary Wardell's Convalescent Home for Scarlet-fever Patients, at Brockley-hill, Stanmore. Aug. 28 has been fixed as the date upon which the Prince and Princess will visit Aberdeen, for the purpose of presenting new colours to the 3rd Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders. Prince Albert Victor, who left Marlborough House on the 19th inst., has arrived at Heidelberg. It is understood that his course of study at Heidelberg University will be limited to six weeks, after which he will return to England and resume his studies at Cambridge.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived last week in Galway from Bantry Bay on board the Seahorse. His Royal Highness was met at the pier by Colonel O'Hara, with whom he drove to the club, afterwards proceeding to the salmon fishery, to which he will have the exclusive right during his stay in Galway. A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg, June 21, says:—"The Duchess of Edinburgh will remain some time longer with the Imperial family at Peterhof."

The Duchess of Cambridge has received from the Empress of Russia the Star of the Order of St. Catherine of Russia.

Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg arrived at Copenhagen on Tuesday from St. Petersburg on board the Royal yacht Osborne, and subsequently dined with the Crown Prince at the Palace of Charlottenlund.

The Duc d'Aumale and the Duc de Chartres, accompanied by Princess Marie de Chartres, arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Paris on Monday evening, attended by Countess de Clinchamp and Viscount and Viscountess de Chazelle.

The Royal Caledonian fancy-dress ball, for the benefit of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and a long list of the principal Scottish aristocracy, took place at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Monday night. There were very few fancy dresses, the Highland costume and military uniforms being generally worn. All the Scotch regiments were represented. The ball was opened with the Countess of Kintore's Highland quadrille, which was followed by Viscountess Dalrymple's fancy quadrille; and next was danced a reel, in which the ladies and gentlemen in Lady Kintore's dance took part.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Rev. Leslie Ellis Goodwin, son of the Bishop of Carlisle, with Lady Mary Milles, daughter of Earl and Countess Sondes, was solemnised on Tuesday morning at St. James's, Piccadilly. The Bishop of Carlisle officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of the richest white satin, draped in fine point de gaze lace, the train trimmed en suite, with bouquets of orange-blossoms at intervals. She wore a tulle veil, fastened with diamond stars, the gift of her mother, and carried a superb bouquet of stephanotis, orange-flowers, and gardenias. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Lily, Constance, and Violet Milles, Lady Maud Conyngham, Lady Elizabeth Graham Toler, the Hon. Agneta Astley, Miss Mary Goodwin, and Miss Julia Milles. Mr. Hallam Murray was the best man.

Sir William Francis Clerke, Bart., of Mertyn Hall, Flintshire, was married to Beatrice, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Graham Menzies, of Hallyburton, Forfarshire, on Saturday morning, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glynn. Mr. T. E. Gladstone acted as best man to the bridegroom; the bride being attended by the following bridesmaids—the two Misses Menzies, sisters of the bride; Miss Clerke, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Stewart Hodgson, Miss Gosling, Miss Miller, Miss Oswald, and Miss Muriel Goff. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. R. Stewart Menzies, of Hallyburton.

The marriage of Mr. Henry Augustus Hallett, of the Great Frenches, Crawley Down, Sussex, with Miss Hastings, the niece and adopted daughter of Frances Lady Hastings, was solemnised at St. John's, Paddington, on Wednesday, the Rev. Sir Emilius Bayley, Bart., officiating. The best man was Mr. J. D. Stewart. The bridesmaids were Misses Hallett (two), Castle, Binnie, and Kimber.

A fashionable assemblage gathered in Westminster Abbey on Wednesday afternoon, to witness the marriage of the Hon. Hallam Tennyson, son of the Poet Laureate, with Miss Audrey Georgina Boyle. The ceremony was performed in Henry VII.'s Chapel. The bride was attended by ten bridesmaids.

It has been arranged that the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom shall be held at Wolverhampton on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 and 2.

In London, last week, 2615 births and 1371 deaths were registered, the former having been 22, and the latter 80, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 41 from smallpox, 81 from measles, 24 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 68 from whooping-cough, 21 from dysentery, and 1 from simple cholera. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals, which had increased in the thirteen preceding weeks from 148 to 1238, had further risen to 1316 on Saturday last.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Conference is the prominent Parliamentary topic this week. When the representatives of the Great Powers are sitting in council at the Conference table (if they meet) next week, the County Franchise Bill will in all probability be exercising the minds of noble Lords, who, if they are wise, will again acknowledge discretion to be the better part of valour, and will swallow the leek with the best grace possible. Not without a sense of humour, the Earl of Rosebery, almost on the eve of their Lordships' consideration of the measure for the extension of the suffrage in counties, slyly brought forward a motion implying that the House of Lords itself was not perfect. The noble Earl's endeavour to obtain on the 20th inst. a Committee of Inquiry as to the best means of promoting the efficiency of the House was unsuccessful; but the admissions made by Earl Granville, the Earl of Derby, and the Marquis of Salisbury in the course of the debate will in all likelihood render the desired reform easier of accomplishment in quieter times.

The main difference between Earl Granville's and Mr. Gladstone's explanations with regard to the Conference on Monday was that the Foreign Secretary read the most important despatches which had passed between him and the French Ambassador, and the Prime Minister presented the chief points in his own copious language. For the moment, the Marquis of Salisbury contented himself with hinting dislike of the method adopted by the Government to bring about the Conference. A Berlin Conference, at which the noble Marquis was present, might yield "Peace with Honour." But the Leader of the Opposition could not be as certain the forthcoming Conference, ungraced by his presence, would yield as telling a catch-word to the present Ministry.

The Premier drew the largest house on Monday. Not only was every member's seat occupied, but the side galleries and the Peers' and Distinguished Visitors' galleries appeared to be uncomfortably crowded. The Prince of Wales was in early occupation of the centre seat over the clock, usually assigned to a member of the Royal Family; and among the eminent personages to the left and right of the Prince were recognised General Lord Wolseley (seemingly ready to start at a moment's notice, if necessary, with an Expedition to the Nile), Sir Evelyn Baring, and M. Waddington. According to custom on high State occasions, Mr. Gladstone wore a flower in his button-hole; and some of his colleagues, notably the Home Secretary and Mr. Osborne Morgan, festively attired themselves in white waistcoats, presumably in honour of the occasion.

The speech of the Premier was worthy the audience. With statesman-like clearness, decision, and courteous phrasing were the salient features of the preliminary agreement between England and France summarised for the benefit of the thronged and expectant House. All the Great Powers of Europe, said Mr. Gladstone, had at the outset favourably received Lord Granville's proposal of a Conference on the financial condition of Egypt, France alone suggesting the expediency of coming to an understanding beforehand as to the scope of the Conference. This friendly understanding was the more easily arrived at in consequence of France's ready consent to definitively abandon the Dual Control and to enter into an explicit engagement not to send a French Force to occupy Egypt on the withdrawal of the English troops from that country. Under these conditions, England would agree to terminate her military occupation of Egypt on Jan. 1, 1888, provided the state of the Delta at that time, in the opinion of the Great Powers, should warrant the evacuation. The Financial Commission at Cairo would be composed of four members, presided over by an Englishman. These, in brief, would be the chief points to be considered by the Conference, the sittings of which would commence in London on Saturday. In the event of their being approved by the Powers, and by Parliament, the British and French Governments would between now and 1888 mature a plan for the neutralisation of Egyptian territory and of the Suez Canal. Mr. Gladstone promised that the decision of the Conference should at the earliest moment be placed before the House; and in his most energetic manner, raising his voice to its full compass, and emphasing his ringing sentences by vigorously slapping the despatch box on the table in front of him, the Prime Minister resonantly said in conclusion:—

> It is a question of arrangement which involves principles of the deepest moment, in my opinion, to the welfare and honour of this country (cheers and counter-cheers), and, of course, to the welfare of Egypt. But these principles reach further yet. We do not shrink, we shall not shrink, from discussion with regard to them. We feel that the issues which will be raised are issues of the broadest character—that it will be the positive duty of Parliament to give distinct and definite judgment upon them. That judgment we invite—that judgment, if I may say so, we challenge; that judgment we will do everything in our power to accelerate, for we believe that if our plans are accepted they will be favourable to the peace of Europe, to international law, and to the civilisation of mankind. We are the first to say that if they do not meet the judgment of Parliament those who have framed these plans, and those who mean to adhere to them ought not for one moment longer to continue to be the Government of this country.

As Leader of the House when the Marquis of Salisbury left with the late Earl of Beaconsfield in the summer of 1878 to attend the Berlin Conference, Sir Stafford Northcote may remember that the Opposition offered no obstacle or objection to the assembling of that august body. But other times, other tactics. On Monday, after listening carefully to Mr. Gladstone's explanation, Sir Stafford Northcote thought fit to intimate that the Opposition would probably find it necessary to formally oppose the meeting of the Conference on the grounds stated. In his most reckless style, Lord Randolph Churchill airily sought to throw ridicule and discredit on the Ministerial proposals; and made use of indefensible language with regard to the solemn declaration of M. Waddington on behalf of France. Sagacious counsel was, however, offered to the Conservatives by Mr. Goschen and Mr. Forster, who deprecated the notion of initiating a formal debate before the upshot of the Conference was known. The persistent endeavours on Monday and since to elicit from the Government the nature of the detailed financial proposals to be laid before the Conference were fruitless.

The gage of battle was thrown down on Wednesday. Sir Stafford Northcote, cheered by the Opposition, gave notice on behalf of the Hon. T. C. Bruce of the following motion:—"That the terms of the agreement between her Majesty's Government and the Government of France, as indicated in the correspondence recently presented to Parliament, are not such as, in the opinion of this House, would lead to the establishment of tranquillity and good government in Egypt, or justify the assumption by this country of any responsibility by way of loan or guarantee in the settlement of the Egyptian finance." Which Mr. Arnold proposed to meet with the following amendment:—"That this House withholds its opinion upon the result of negotiations with France until it has been placed in possession of the proposals to be submitted to the Conference of the Powers of Europe upon the financial affairs of Egypt."

The report of the County Franchise Bill was agreed to amid cheers from the Ministerial benches on Tuesday; and the third reading fixed for Thursday. The critical division on the second reading in the Lords may be taken one day next week.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

Of adverse Stock Exchange experience there seems no end. Again this week there has been a serious fall in several leading groups of securities, including American Railways, certain British Railways, and Foreign Bonds. Some measure of reason for this fresh relapse can no doubt be found, but it is generally believed that there is not adequate ground for what is now taking place. One more failure is reported from New York, but speculators are aiming at bigger game than has yet been brought down. This indicates that operators have oversold stock. Should what they go for come about, they will, probably, get in at a profit; but if it does not, then a rebound in prices is likely to ensue, and very much to their loss. So much as to the American market. As regards Foreign Government securities, dissatisfaction with what is known as to the policy to be pursued in Egypt appears to be the chief motive at work against prices; while as to the Southern Railway stocks the fall is solely due to the efforts of the hop-growers to get repaid, as regards past years, the amount now ruled to have been in excess of the legal charges. Outside these three sections there has been a quiet business, and generally at previous prices.

The Union Pacific Railroad directors have resolved to pass their quarterly dividend—that is, not to pay one. This is another evidence of the trying times American railways are now going through. This company began last year with an undivided balance of 2,340,000 dols. Dividends of 7 per cent per annum were paid in 1881, 1882, and 1883, but 1884 was begun with a reduced credit balance (1,260,874 dols.). Yet the dividend was kept up to 7 per cent in the early part of 1884. Now, as we see, it is quite suspended, and the shares have in six months declined from over 90 to under 40. The traffic experience of 1884 is known up to the end of April. As compared with 1883, the net result is bad. It is 2,300,000 dols., as against 4,143,000 dols., which is equal to a falling off of five millions and a half per annum as compared with 1883, and we know that in that year the 7 per cent dividend took all the net earnings and upwards of a million of the credit balance. It is something, however, to know that the return for April is regarded in America as an improvement upon that of the three preceding months.

For the first time in their history of thirty years, the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company are able to pay an excess dividend for the second half of the year. The first half usually yields a surplus to be divided between the company and the Government, but the second half has till now been short of the guaranteed dividend. The present excess is therefore very acceptable. The directors explain that this result is partly due to the exchange of traffic with the Rajputana Railway, and as the two companies are hereafter to be still more closely associated it is probable that this improved result may be maintained, or even advanced upon.

The Marine Insurance Companies are indicating the results of the half-year now closing. The Maritime are to pay 5 per cent, as compared with 7½ last year. The British and Foreign again pay 8s. per share.

For 1883 the Australian Agricultural Company are to make up their dividend to £4 10s. per share, while for 1882 only £2 3s. was paid, and for 1881, £1 12s. 6d. For 1876 £4 was paid. The Canada Company again pays £2 per share for the half-year, but land is just now selling slowly in Ontario.

The Canadian Government Loan, at 3½ per cent, has been allotted.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 2 per cent, and only 1 per cent is now allowed to depositors. T. S.

THE FISH-MARKET AT HONFLEUR.

It is not long since we had occasion to describe the situation of that thriving and pleasant little town, opposite Havre, on the western shore of the wide estuary of the Seine, where English visitors may find an agreeable place of summer holiday sojourn. There is hardly any country more inviting than Normandy within so short a distance of England; and the character of its people, though accounted French, has much affinity with the rural folk of our southern and western counties. This may be due to the ancient mingling of races, or to the possession, for a lengthened historical period, of common laws, institutions, customs and manners, the Norman stamp being ineffaceably impressed on English social life. Less recondite arguments will explain the interest with which we look on at the traffic of the brisk fishwomen in the Honfleur market, where a lady visitor need have no difficulty, with a moderate allowance of French words at her command, in buying whatever she wants for the family dinner, unless her party choose rather to frequent the *table d'hôte* of a neighbouring hotel. She will find, in dealing with these voluble *poissardes*, that her best powers of foreign talk go for little or nothing towards the settlement of a bargain at her own price, but simple negation of their terms may sometimes have its effect.

Dr. Hornby, head master, has been appointed Provost of Eton in the place of the late Dr. Goodford.

The Commander-in-Chief has issued a general order notifying that the Queen has been pleased to grant the Egyptian medal, with a Souakim clasp, and clasps for Tamai and Trinkitat, to those troops who have been engaged in the recent operations in the neighbourhood of Souakim.

An application was made to the magistrate at Bow-street, last Saturday, for a protection order on behalf of a young lady of property, the grand-daughter of a Baronet, who married her father's coachman. It was said he had subjected her to constant ill-treatment, after possessing himself of nearly all her property. The order was granted.

The National Association of Science and Art Teachers, made up of delegates from Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Derby, Liverpool, and surrounding districts, met in Liverpool last Saturday, and in the evening listened to an address by Professor Thomson, who expressed the hope they might before long have a recognised Minister of Education, and also a responsible head of the Science and Art Department. They passed a resolution to the effect that the Royal Exhibition national scholarships and free studentships offered by the Science and Art Department should be tenable at all education centres, Dublin included. It was resolved to hold the next conference at Birmingham.

Two boys, nine years of age, named Murphy and Steaden, were charged at the Lambeth Police Court last Saturday with assaulting a child named Douglas, at Penge. The prisoners took Douglas, who is only three and a half years old, and put him in the dust-bin of an unoccupied house. They covered the lid with bricks, so that he could not get out. This was done at five o'clock one evening, and the little one was not found till one o'clock the next afternoon. One of the prisoners told another boy that they meant to leave Douglas in the dust-bin until he was dead, and then they would get a reward for finding the body. Mr. Chance said such cruel depravity was almost incredible. He remanded the prisoners.

FINE ARTS.

A collection of 270 of the drawings by Mr. Du Maurier which have been reproduced in *Punch* has been brought together in a room of the Fine Art Society, New Bond-street. It is pleasant to come into more immediate contact with an artist that has charmed us so long; for, although Mr. Du Maurier has not suffered much detriment at the hands of the wood engraver, something of an artist's idiosyncrasy inevitably disappears in any process of reproduction. There is a special advantage also in this collective exhibition; for, several of Mr. Du Maurier's types having been worked out seriatim, we can here better appreciate the ignorance and vulgarity of Sir Gorgius Midas; or better follow the foibles and fortunes of Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns; or better apprehend the whole scope of the crazes of the æsthetes Maudle and Postlethwaite, and so on with the rest. This gathering further enables us to form a more comprehensive estimate of Mr. Du Maurier's powers. As a "comic" satirist, he has widened a field that had been but imperfectly occupied before. Others might be named broader in sympathy, racier, more robust and masculine, with a stronger grasp of character, especially male character; but none has touched with so nice a combination of felicity, refinement, and grace the humours of fashion in habits and thought, and of "society," in the conventional acceptation of the word. In this direction, his delicate observation and analysis almost elude the means of graphic representation: his art becomes anecdotic and semi-literary, requiring a lengthy legend to explain the situation or point the suggestion. As an executive artist he has like excellences and limitations. He evinces admirable skill in composition; his draughtsmanship of the figure, both in action and repose, is first rate; and no other artist has realised with touches of such exquisite grace some of the loveliest types of English beauty. But he is altogether inferior when he comes to deal with men, especially in middle life or old age. His men's faces, however intelligently chosen the type, are apt to be merely ugly and speish: he misses the generic characteristics which nature maintains even in her moods of most grotesque specialization.

In an upper room at the same society is being exhibited a series of drawings in water colours of scenes from the Riviera and the Italian lakes, by Mr. Robert Lightbody. These are works of considerable ability, and of still greater promise, as productions of an artist presenting himself, almost for the first time, we believe, before the public. Mr. Lightbody evinces not only fidelity to local topography, but also command of transient effect; and his figures are touched in with delicacy and tact.

The Dudley Gallery has been occupied for some little time by a number of pictures, mostly of large size, by a group of artists of the French school, which we regret we have had no space to notice before, and can but mention now. Some of the crowds who flock opposite to Burlington House would do well to turn in here to see what some of our neighbours are doing in art. Though the collection is very unequal, they will be repaid—if they have not seen the picture—with a view of Rounat's famous portrait of Victor Hugo; and they will see in works by Roll, Gervex de Nittis, Besnard, and others, that loyalty to nature, that truth in the "values" of hue, tone, and tint, that courageous direct painting in the *pâte*, that freedom from conventional adaptations of the treatment to the mere frame, which some of our younger artists begin to appreciate.

There are to be high doings in art at Liverpool this next autumn. Then with the fourteenth exhibition of pictures at that season under the auspices of the Corporation will be inaugurated five large new galleries in extension of the Walker Art Gallery. Thus the large and noble provision made by Sir A. B. Walker will be doubled. By the new arrangements separate galleries will be appropriated to the following societies:—The Royal Society and Institute of Painters in Water Colours, the Institute of Painters in Oil, the Grosvenor Gallery, the Dudley Gallery, the Liverpool Academy, the Royal Hibernian Academy, and the Society of Painter Etchers. There will also be a room for architectural drawings. Five galleries will still be left for all-comers. Not the least commendable of these arrangements is the distinct accommodation given to the Academy of Liverpool itself. These monster provincial art-shows have not their proper usufruct if they do not encourage the development of local art. The Welsh National Eisteddfod will be held at Liverpool in September, and the executive offer several prizes, two of them of £50 each and a gold medal to be awarded to the best pictures of a Scriptural subject and an incident of Welsh history, in the exhibition. T. J. G.

A company comprising about two hundred members of Parliament assembled at dinner last Saturday, on the invitation of the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, in honour of Viscount Hampden, late Speaker of the House of Commons.

In the library of the Guildhall yesterday week the Earl of Shaftesbury was presented by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London with the freedom of the City, inclosed in a handsome gold casket.

At yesterday week's meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, the application of the London School Board for a further loan of £200,000 for providing and enlarging school houses was complied with, the interest being 3¼ per cent.

Although a very large number of steamers which usually convey live stock and fresh meat to Liverpool from the United States and Canada arrived at the former port last week, the arrivals were not above the average of recent weeks. The totals for the week amounted to 3408 cattle, 4832 quarters of beef, and 345 carcases of mutton.

"The Royal Academy," Illustrated (Chapman and Hall), is a pamphlet containing nearly 200 illustrations from the pictures now in the exhibition. Special arrangements have been made for next year, by which a more complete work will be issued within a week of the opening of the Royal Academy. If this arrangement be successfully carried out, it will be an undoubted boon to the thousands who flock to the great picture show.

In the presence of a large and enthusiastic assembly, the foundation-stones were laid last Monday, at Stratford, of a Conference Hall, which is designed as the meeting-place of all denominations of Evangelical Christians, and which is the outcome of the recent visit paid to that locality by Messrs. Moody and Sankey. Those who took a prominent part in the ceremony were the Countess of Aberdeen, Mr. Moody, Miss Eccles, Mr. George Williams, and Mr. J. G. Barclay.

A preliminary representation of Lady Freake's new series of tableaux vivants took place at Cromwell House on Monday afternoon. The subject of Schiller's "Lay of the Bell" has been selected by Lady Freake, and about 300 of the literary and artistic world assembled to witness the illustrations. The pictures are arranged by Mr. Carl Haag, Mr. Schlœner, and Mr. Guido Schmidt, with accompanying music by Romberg, and other suitable selections under the direction of Mr. Malcolm Lawson. Mr. Clifford Harrison read portions of the poem (Lord Lytton's translation) descriptive of each tableau. The public representation on Friday afternoon is for the benefit of a charity.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There can be little fear of the race meetings of the present week having interfered with each other in any way, as the northern followers of the sport have been catered for at Newcastle; whilst south countrymen have naturally patronised the gatherings in Hampshire. The want of rain has undoubtedly made itself felt in both quarters, as, though the downs at Stockbridge almost always afford really good going, trainers generally have found it almost impossible to give their horses a proper amount of work, and, consequently, many of them have been compelled to forfeit their engagements. Backers again had a very bad time of it at Gosforth Park on Tuesday, where they began by laying 3 to 1 on Borneo for a Biennial. On his recent performances this event really seemed entirely at his mercy, but he ran very ungeneroously, swerving all over the course, and finally was the absolute last of the four runners, the race falling to Conaglen. This disaster was followed up by the defeat of Royal Stag (7 st. 12 lb.) by Sweet Auburn (5 st. 12 lb.) in the Stewards' Cup; but the tide of misfortune turned a little when Beauchamp carried off the North Derby pretty easily. This colt has long been expected to win a good race; and could hardly lose on this occasion, as Conaglen, who finished second, had to concede him 12 lb., and had, moreover, now the Biennial scarcely two hours previously. The Northumberland Plate, which was decided on Wednesday, has dwindled down into a very unimportant affair, and was won by Lawminster, with Duncan second, and Robertson third. Some interesting sport was provided at the Bibury Club Meeting, though, from the reason we have mentioned, the fields were only small. Tom Cannon, who is clerk of the course, had a successful ride on his own colt, Iceberg, in the Twenty-Sixth Biennial Stakes. He is by Dutch Skater—Hesperia, and ran second to Glance when he made his first appearance at Sandown Park a week or two ago. The hurdle-racer, Phantom (12 st. 7 lb.), was not much fancied for the Bibury Stakes, but, nevertheless, proved too good for his four opponents; and Cock Robin managed to get home in the Champagne Stakes, though only after a desperately close race with Portnellan, who was was also backed very heavily. The Bibury Club Sale Stakes, on the other hand, proved a very easy affair for the Duke of Portland's Hurry, though she had all the worst of the weights with the rest of the field, and a walk over by Match Girl ended the day's sport.

If the average of 197 gs. obtained for the twenty-seven yearlings sold at Hampton Court on Saturday last was somewhat disappointing, it must not be forgotten that no less than eleven of them were by Clanronald, a Blair Athol horse, who is very little known to fame as a sire, and whose reputation as a racer was solely founded on his being—by one of the greatest flukes ever known—the only conqueror of Springfield. These eleven did not make quite 100 gs. each; and, consequently, the others may be said to have sold remarkably well. As usual, Rosicrucian was well to the fore, his filly from Cutty Sark, and colt from Apple Sauce, heading the list at 620 gs. and 600 gs.

Though the Australians have got on well enough against our counties, their show, so far, against anything like representative teams has been a poor one; and last week the North of England beat them in a single innings with 22 runs to spare. Peate was undoubtedly the hero of the match, as he took ten wickets for only 51 runs, a really splendid performance, and, just now, the Colonial team appear utterly unable to play him. The only two high scores of the match were made by Mr. Hornby (94) and Barnes (67), of which the latter was the more creditable, as, though Mr. Hornby hit in very merry style, he was decidedly lucky in having three or four lives. One of the most exciting matches ever played resulted in the Australians defeating a weak eleven, representing Liverpool and District, by one wicket. A. G. Steel, who is batting wonderfully well this year, made 72 and 29; and Crossland bowled splendidly, taking eleven wickets for only 70 runs; and the result must have been the other way if only D. Q. Steel had kept wicket in anything like high-class form. Both Universities have played Surrey during the last few days, and, judging by the results of these and their other trial matches, the Inter-University contest, which begins at Lord's on Monday, is a certainty for Oxford, if, indeed, there be such a thing as a certainty in cricket. The county beat Cambridge by 148 runs, none of the "light blues" doing much in the way of scoring except H. W. Bainbridge (80) and J. E. K. Studd (54); whilst, on the other side, W. W. Read (82), M. P. Bowden (64), Lohman (69), and Wood (52), were all very busy. At one time it really looked as though Oxford would also suffer defeat, as there was a most remarkable collapse at the end of the first innings. The Surrey men, however, seemed to catch the infection, and went down in exactly similar fashion, and, their second innings also being a rather disappointing one, the University pulled through by 90 runs. T. R. Hine-Haycock (20 and 68), J. H. Brain (43 and 30), H. V. Page (61 and 27), and K. J. Key (55) were the principal scorers for the winners; and, on the other side, J. Shuter (46 and 76), E. J. Diver (53), and M. P. Bowden (not out, 55), did best. Middlesex has beaten Kent by no less than 242 runs, the fine batting of T. S. Pearson (83) and S. W. Scott (not out, 93), and the bowling of C. T. Studd, who took ten wickets for 71 runs, having a great deal to do with the result. A far more interesting match was that between Sussex and Gloucestershire, which the former county somewhat unexpectedly won by 49 runs. The scoring was very heavy on both sides, Jesse Hide (26 and 92), R. T. Ellis (72), Tester, (68), and W. Newham (61) all doing well for Sussex; whilst J. H. Brain (69), H. V. Page (51), and E. M. Grace (50) fought hard to avert defeat. As was to be expected, Yorkshire defeated Derbyshire by ten wickets, the scoring on each side being very low.

The Amateur Championship Sports took place at the Aston Lower Grounds, Birmingham, on Saturday and Monday last, when one or two noteworthy performances were accomplished, though the fields for the various events ran very small. W. G. George swept the board of the Half Mile, One, Four, and Ten Miles races. In three of these events he had no trouble whatever, but W. Snook ran him a splendid race for the One Mile, the result being that he covered the distance in the wonderful time of 4 min. 18 2-5 sec., which beats the previous amateur record—also made by George—by more than a second. J. M. Cowie took the 100 Yards and Quarter Mile. In the former event C. G. Wood ran him so close that the judges' decision did not meet with general approval, but he covered the quarter in the very fine time of 50 2-5 sec., and won easily. Another very interesting event was the Seven Miles Walking Race, in which W. H. Meek, who had only landed from America a few days previously, walked in really grand style, and won, with any amount in hand, in 54 min. 27 sec.

On the same day, the One Mile Bicycle and Twenty-Five Miles Tricycle Championships were brought off at Lilliebridge, under the auspices of the National Cyclists' Union. Owing to making a waiting race of it, C. E. Liles and H. W. Gaskell were both beaten by H. A. Speechley in the former event, in the miserable time of 3 min. 30 4-5 sec. The Tricycle Race was a far better one, as the record was beaten for twelve miles and upwards; and Liles, who rode the entire distance in 1 hour 28 min. 58 sec., fully deserved his success.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 17, 1883) of Mr. John Lancaster, F.G.S., J.P., D.L., late of Bilton Grange, Warwickshire, and of Frankfort House, Fitzjohn's-avenue, Hampstead, mining engineer and coal and iron master, who died on April 21 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by John Lancaster and George Granville Lancaster, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £194,000. The testator bequeaths one-third of his shares in the Bestwood Coal and Iron Company and the South Durham Coal Company, and £10,000, upon trust, for the children of his late son Robert, but one-half of the income is to be paid to Mrs. Margaret Lindsay Lancaster, his widow, during widowhood, she maintaining and educating the children; £5000 each to his grandsons John Cecil and James, the sons of his late son Robert; £500 to the Royal Albert Edward Infirmary and Dispensary for Wigan; and legacies to his brothers, servants, and others. There are specific bequests of pictures, plate, &c., to his two sons, and to the children of his son Robert; and the residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his two surviving sons. The testator's daughter was provided for by her marriage settlement. The deceased was M.P. for Wigan from 1868 to 1874.

The will (dated June 28, 1880), with three codicils (dated Jan. 31, 1881, and June 20 and Oct. 25, 1882), of Mr. John Wagener, late of Great Langtons, Hornchurch, Essex, who died on April 19 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Henry Holmes, Mrs. Emilie Helena Mary Holmes and Mrs. Anna Catharine Sulman, the daughters, and Benjamin Holmes, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £139,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Helena Wagener, £500, and all his jewellery, household stores, linen, china, and glass; he also leaves her for life £1500 per annum, and his furniture, pictures, plate, household effects, horses and carriages. The estate of Great Langtons he leaves to his wife for life, and then to his grandson Frank Gordon Sulman, conditionally on his taking the surname of Wagener; and the estate of Grey Towers to his grandson Henry Holmes, also on his taking the name of Wagener. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held, upon trust, for his two daughters, in equal shares.

The will (dated April 8, 1884) of Mr. John Charles Conybeare, late of St. Leonards Grange, Fryerning, Essex, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 21st ult. by Charles Augustus Vansittart Conybeare, Frederick Cornwallis Conybeare, and Henry Grant Madan Conybeare, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £109,000. The testator bequeaths £350 and his furniture and linen to his wife; his plate and pictures to his wife for life and then to his children; and an annuity to his children's old nurse. He makes up his wife's income with what she is entitled to under the trusts of their marriage settlement to £3000 per annum. The residue of his real and personal estate is left, upon trust, for accumulation during a period of five years, subject to yearly payments in the meantime to two of his sons, and at the expiration of that time he gives £6000 to his eldest son, Charles Augustus Vansittart; and divides the ultimate residue of his property into twenty-one parts, three of which he gives to each of his two daughters, Georgina Emily and Clara Jane Constance, and the remainder equally between his three sons.

The will (dated March 28, 1883) of Mrs. Mary Curtis, formerly of Stratford, Essex, but late of Farringdon House, No. 11, Highbury Hill, who died on Feb. 24 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Miss Arabella Eccles, the niece, George Absolom, and Arthur Henry Cæsar, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £92,000. The testatrix bequeaths substantial legacies to her own and her late husband's relatives, friends, executors, servants, and others. In addition to pecuniary legacies to her great-nephew, George Herbert Eccles, and her great-nieces, Edith Mary Eccles and Amy Sophia Eccles, she leaves them considerable freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property. The residue of her real and personal estate she gives to her niece, Miss Arabella Eccles.

The will (as contained in two papers, dated Dec. 29, 1879, and July 10, 1880) of Sir Richard Lewis Mostyn Williams-Bulkeley, Bart., J.P., D.L., late of Baron Hill, Beaumaris, Anglesey, who died on Jan. 27 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Dame Margaret Elizabeth Williams-Bulkeley, the widow, and Major-General Owen Lewis Cope Williams, M.P., the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £77,000. The testator leaves to his wife all his estate, both real and personal, for her own absolute use and benefit, and he appoints her guardian of his daughter, Bridget Francis.

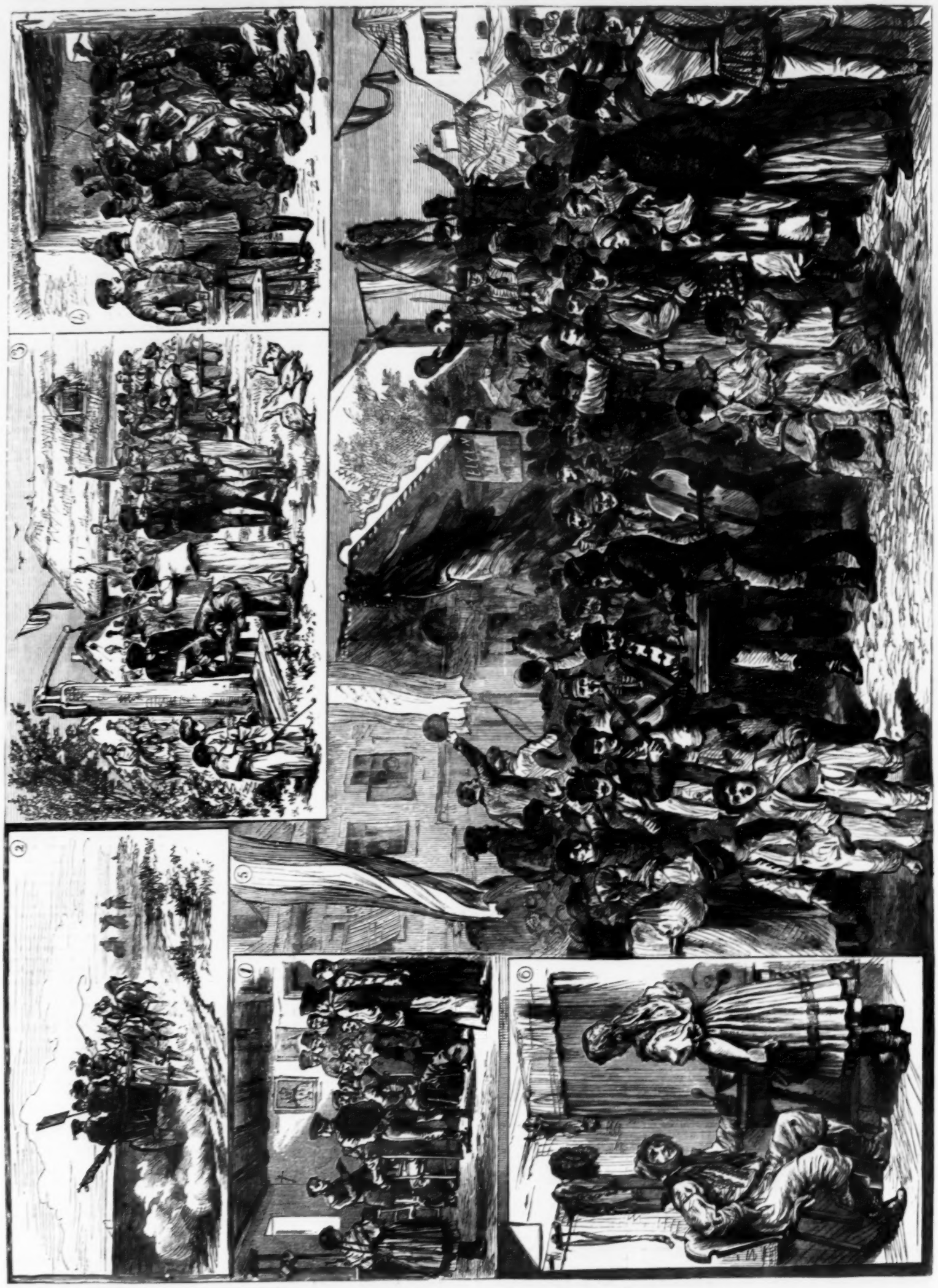
The will, in two parts (dated Feb. 12, 1882, and May 19, 1883), of Major-General Thomas Craufurd Longcroft, who died, on May 22, 1883, at No. 13, Upper Wimpole-street, was proved on the 20th ult. by Henry Percival Hart and Alfred Freeman Gell, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £72,000. The testator bequeaths legacies to his son, daughter, nephews, nieces, sisters-in-law, and others; and the residue of his property he leaves to the said Henry Percival Hart, in full confidence he will carry out the instructions he has given him, which he intimates is for dispensing comfort and relief to thousands and thousands of his poor distressed fellow-creatures.

The will (dated Sept. 16, 1882) of the Right Rev. Robert Bickersteth, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ripon, who died, on April 15 last, at The Palace, Ripon, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Robert Bickersteth and John Joseph Bickersteth, the sons, and the Rev. John James Pulleine, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £25,000. The testator bequeaths legacies to his wife and children, including his theological books to his son, the Rev. Montague Cyril Bickersteth. The residue of the personalty, and all his real estate, is to be held, upon trust, for his wife, for life; at her death he gives £5000 to his daughter, Elizabeth Florence, and the ultimate residue between all his children, including his said daughter.

The will (dated July 26, 1876) of the Rev. William John Bucknall Estcourt, Rector of Long Newnton, Wilts, who died on April 4 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Mrs. Eleanor Lucy Estcourt, the daughter, and Brownlow Poulter, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £20,000. The testator bequeaths to his daughter £2000 and all his plate, pictures, jewellery, furniture, household effects, carriages and horses; and to his executor Mr. Poulter £100. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held, upon trust, for his daughter, for life, and then, if there are any children of her marriage, upon the trusts of her marriage settlement.

Sir Frederick Leighton has been proposed as an Associate of the French Academy of Fine Arts.

A deputation from St. Andrews University, including Principals Tulloch and Shairp, and from Aberdeen University, including Dr. Bain, the Lord Rector, and Professor Donaldson, had an interview with the Lord Advocate yesterday week, in order to urge that a larger money grant should be made to the Universities of Scotland under the Scottish Universities Bill.



1. Arranging the nomination of a candidate. 2. Voters going to the poll. 3. Preparing voters for the poll. 4. Conflicting parties. 5. Proceeding chairing the new member. 6. An elector at home afterwards.

ELECTION TIME IN HUNGARY.

THE LATE MR. BROMLEY-DAVENPORT, M.P.

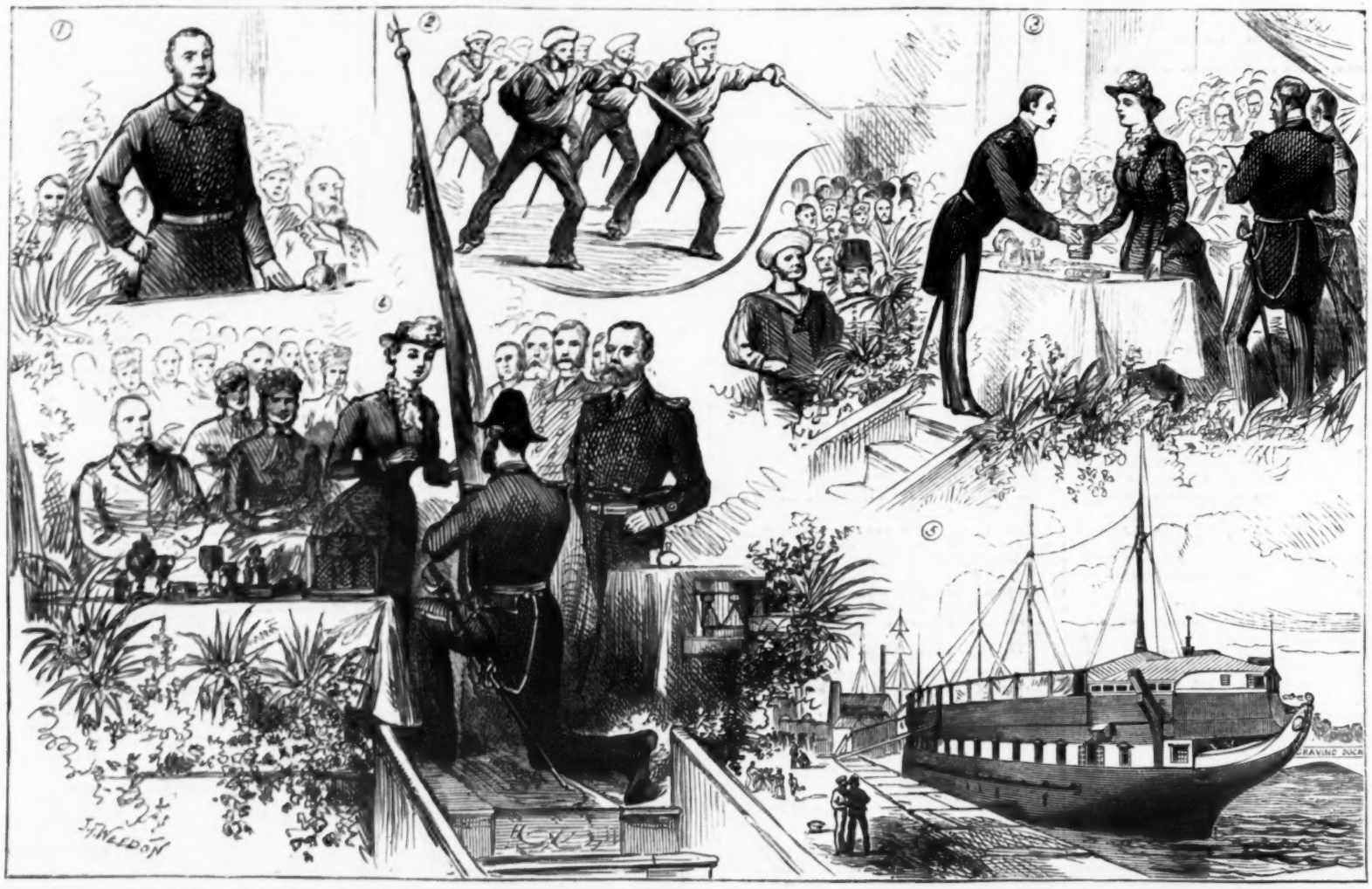
THE VAUGHAN MEMORIAL, MIDDLESBROUGH-ON-TEES.

THE LATE ROGERS BEY, OF CAIRO.

THE VAUGHAN STATUE, MIDDLESBROUGH.

Middlesbrough-on-Tees, a town which has arisen within forty years from the Cleveland iron trade set on foot by Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, erected a memorial statue of the late Mr. H. W. F. Bolckow, M.P., in October, 1881. It has now obtained a companion statue of the late Mr. John Vaughan, who died in 1868. Mr. Vaughan was born at Worcester, in 1799, the son of a Welsh iron-worker employed in the works of Sir John Guest at Dowlais. He became superintendent of the extensive works of Messrs. Losh, Wilson, and Bell, at Walker, near Newcastle-on-Tyne. In the course of his business transactions he became acquainted with Mr. Bolckow, a German, who was partner with Mr. Allhusen, a Newcastle corn merchant. Mr. Bolckow had capital, and wished to invest in ironworks. Mr. Vaughan and he had frequent conversations on the subject, and it was arranged that they should enter into partnership and begin operations. In 1840, Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan built their mills and puddling furnaces at Middlesbrough. In June, 1850, Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Morley, mining engineer to his firm, examined the Cleveland district, and discovered a solid rock of ironstone 16 ft. thick. Twelve weeks after this discovery Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan had completed arrangements for working the mine, and had delivered seven tons at their Witton Park Ironworks, and, before six months were over, 4000 tons were sent out by them. After this the works of Bolckow and Vaughan rapidly extended. Mines were secured at Eston, the furnaces at Middlesbrough were increased, and the Witton Park branch was enlarged. The Cleveland iron was soon universally appreciated. The works of the firm grew until they reached gigantic proportions. Both gentlemen realised large fortunes, and in 1864 they turned over their great undertakings to a limited liability company with a capital of £2,500,000. Since Mr. Vaughan's discovery the Cleveland Hills have yielded millions of tons of ironstone; a great number of blast furnaces, rolling mills, and puddling furnaces have been built; and several large towns have sprung into existence. So important has the iron trade of Cleveland become that it forms about one third of the total iron production of the United Kingdom.

The Vaughan Memorial Statue is of bronze, and stands upon an ironstone pedestal, with four bronze medallions illustrating the trade of the district; Mr. G. A. Lawson is the sculptor, and his work is highly approved.



1. Sir T. Brassey addressing the Volunteers. 2. Cutlass drill, left-handed. 3. Miss Brassey presenting the Prizes. 4. Presenting the Colours. 5. H.M.S. Dædalus, head-quarters of the Volunteers.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS AND PRIZES TO THE BRISTOL BRIGADE OF THE ROYAL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

ELECTION TIME IN HUNGARY.

The Constitutional Kingdom of Hungary, though joined with Austria, under the Emperor-King Francis Joseph, for purposes of common political interest, the conduct of foreign affairs, of the Army and Navy, the Customs' duties, commercial treaties, railways, the Post Office, and the coinage of the realm, enjoys a separate domestic government, and has a Reichstag (Diet) or Parliament of its own, sitting at Buda-Pesth, the old national capital. This Hungarian Diet consists of an Upper and a Lower House; the House of Magnates, comprising three Royal Archdukes, a score of Princes, about fifty ecclesiastical prelates, and several hundred Counts, Barons, and other nobles; and the House of Representatives, numbering about 450 elected deputies from the towns and boroughs, the counties and other districts of Hungary, Croatia, and Slavonia, chosen every three years. The triennial elections have just now taken place throughout Hungary, there being a separate Diet for the provinces of Croatia and Slavonia, sending its delegates to the Assembly of the whole kingdom at Buda-Pesth. Our Sketches, by an Artist well acquainted with that country, represent with much truth and some humour the scenes that may be witnessed there at election time amongst the rustic people, who are of a lively disposition, apt to treat this occasion as a public holiday, and to mix themselves up with rival political factions, if not from patriotic zeal, at least for the fun of the thing. The Government officials, in a general way, exert considerable influence over the choice of candidates on the side favourable to Ministers; and the first of these Sketches is that of a preliminary meeting where one of these gentlemen, apparently a military man, seems to be catechising and instructing the chiefs of the local Conservative party, and signifying his will that they should secure the election of a person approved by him. The next scene is on the high road to the town where the district voters are to be polled; and a cart-load of them, drawn by four horses, with flags ready to be displayed on the field of action, is seen driving swiftly along, while other free and independent electors ride forward on horseback. Arriving much begrimed with dust, and feeling the need of making a decent and cleanly appearance at the polling-booth, some of them resort to the pump or the horse-trough for a preparatory washing. The business of the election proceeds in a more or less orderly fashion, with vote by ballot, of course, but not always peaceably and quietly; and we regret to observe that contending parties have come to blows at the entrance to an inn-yard. The result of the legitimate contest at the poll, whether it be the return of a Government or of an Opposition candidate, will be celebrated with some festive pomp by a procession through the streets, with banners and a band of music. It is natural to expect a certain amount of drinking at the public-houses; and the elector who gets home, after so much dissipation, with a bandaged broken head and a severe bruise in the side, may either be pitied or blamed when he has to give an account of himself to his affectionate wife.

THE LATE MR. BROMLEY-DAVENPORT, M.P.

The lamented death of Mr. W. Bromley-Davenport, M.P. for North Warwickshire, was mentioned in our last. He expired suddenly, of heart disease, at Lichfield, on the 15th inst. He was a son of the Rev. Walter Davenport-Bromley, and was born at Capesthorne, near Congleton, Cheshire, in August, 1821, but on succeeding to the landed estates of his cousin, Mr. A. H. Davenport, in 1867, obtained the Royal license to add the name of Davenport to that of Bromley. He was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and had considerable literary ability. He was a Liberal-Conservative in politics, and represented North Warwickshire during twenty years. He had also seen active military service in the Crimean War, as a volunteer from the yeomanry, with the commission of Captain of his troop; and he was much esteemed as a country gentleman. By his marriage with a daughter of the late Mr. Walter Frederick Campbell, of Islay, he leaves one son and a daughter. He was an extensive landed proprietor, his principal seat being Capesthorne Hall.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Lombardi, Pall-Mall East.

THE NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

On Saturday, the colours given by Lady Brassey, and the prizes won by competitions in heavy gun, rifle, cutlass, sword, bayonet, boating, pistol, and skirmishing practice, were presented to the Bristol Brigade of Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers by Miss Brassey (in the unavoidable absence of Lady Brassey), at the Victoria Rooms, Bristol. The Swansea contingent of the Bristol Brigade was represented by Sub-Lieutenant John Jones Jenkins, who commands that part of the Brigade, with his officers, and some of the men. The Chaplain of the corps (Canon Girdlestone) consecrated the colours before presentation, and the gift was suitably acknowledged by Lieut. Commander Sayce, R.N. Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., in the uniform of an honorary commander of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, addressed the assembly. The Volunteers performed some drill exercises, including the left-handed cutlass exercise. In the evening Sir T. Brassey and a large party were entertained by the Mayor (Mr. J. D. Weston) at the Mansion House.

THE LATE ROGERS BEY.

The death of Mr. Edward Thomas Rogers, known in Egypt as Rogers Bey, was announced last week. He was a distinguished Oriental scholar, and his knowledge of the Arabic language and literature, acquired during his long residence in Syria as British Consul at Damascus and Consul-General, afforded him peculiar facilities for prosecuting his favourite studies. He had, indeed, lived in that country from 1848, when he was attached to the Consulate at Jerusalem. In 1868, he was transferred to Cairo, and held a Foreign Office appointment there until 1875, when he retired from the Consular service. The office of agent of the Egyptian Government in London was held by Mr. Rogers for a short period after the abolition of the consulship in Cairo, and he subsequently entered the service of the Egyptian Government in the Educational Department.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Helios, of Cairo and Alexandria.

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DRAWN BY R. C. WOODVILLE.

"My darling!" said Gorman Muir, and he took her to his heart.

BERNA BOYLE.

BY MRS. J. H. RIDDELL.

CHAPTER LI.

FOR MANY months Berna liked life at Beechfield very much indeed. She was not a "companion" in any sense save that of perfect equality and friendship. Had she been her sister, Miss Garnsey could not have shown greater consideration and kindness. She was treated like one of the family, with such courtesy superadded as might have been extended to some honoured guest.

"I want you to feel Beechfield your home," said Miss Garnsey. "I wish to keep you here as long as I can."

Of Mr. Garnsey they saw, till close on Christmas, very little indeed. Most of the time he was in Dublin; and the two girls led a quiet, peaceful life, undisturbed by visitors, going into society not at all. By slow degrees Berna's mind recovered its tone. She grew stronger, mentally and physically; but the better her health became, the more a certain pensive melancholy deepened. Little by little she again took up the burden of existence, helped to do so perhaps by Miss Garnsey, who, for some reason, began to evince an interest in other matters besides dogs and horses. The grand piano, so long disused, was put in order. Seated by the fire, Miss Garnsey got through a vast amount of needlework for the poor. She liked Berna to read to her while thus engaged—poetry and romance. Once she despised song, verse, and fiction; but she had "found her heart," and learnt in suffering that lore which might once have won for her love.

But, so far, they exchanged no confidences. There was a story about which neither spoke. The weeks passed by, and Gorman Muir's name was never mentioned, till one stormy day in January, when Miss Garnsey broke a long and thoughtful silence by saying, "So you did care for him, after all!" Berna was so surprised she could not answer. "I have been wondering ever since you came here whether you did or not," went on Miss Garnsey, laying down her work, and looking with serious wistful eyes at the girl Gorman had loved. "What made you treat him so hardly? Had a man cared for me as much as he cared for you, I must have ended by giving him my whole heart, even though I hated him at the first." Berna's head drooped a little, but she spoke no word. "Did you part in anger?" asked Miss Garnsey.

"No."

"Why did you send him away?"

"I think you ought not to ask me."

"I think I ought. Do you know, there was a time when I should have been glad to see you dead rather than his wife; but that is all gone and past. It was a hard thing for me to ask you here. I had to fight a battle with myself before I could fulfil the promise I made him. Did you suppose I really wanted a companion, and that companion a woman—I, who had lived all my life alone or amongst men?"

"I am very sorry," said Berna—a feeble remark, but it was the first that rose to her lips.

"You need not be sorry, for you have done me good. I do not dislike you now, I like you; but I want to know—Oh, I do so want to know—how you could find it in your heart to let him go, loving him all the while?"

"I cannot tell you," answered Berna.

"You will not, you mean. If you had seen him as I saw him the night he left, I think you would have said 'Stay.' We stood beside that window, and he told me *all*. It was bitter suffering for me to hear him speak as he did about you—I, who would have given anything on earth for one word of love! Had he asked me to go with him, I would have followed him through the world; I would have been thankful for even a crumb of affection! Shall I ever forget that parting—ever—ever—ever? My heart broke when he said good-bye!"

Berna sat stunned—if she never understood before, she knew now her own heart was broken too.

"And you would not stretch out a finger to keep him! You sent him away a wanderer on the face of the earth! You deserve to be miserable, and I rejoice to know you are!"

"I am miserable!" the words were wrung from the very depths of her soul.

"Yet if he came back again now this minute what would you say to him?"

"I do not know."

"I do. You would say, 'I will not marry you.' And then, when he went, you would like him to return and pray to you once more. His father stood between the wind and your

nobility, forsooth! Had it been my case, I would have taken him, father or no father, sisters or no sisters! Where could you find a man like him—strong, tender, generous, impulsive, yet stanch? Oh, when I think of the way he spoke about you—as of one scarcely lower than the angels—I cannot understand how you could let him go!"

"Why did he"——

"Why did he talk to me about you—is that it?" asked Miss Garnsey, as Berna hesitated. "Because he was anxious; he knew you were lonely; he feared you might want a friend. He asked me to be your friend, if you ever stood in need of one; and I, poor fool, could refuse him nothing. It was hard to do what I did; but God knows if it had been fifty times harder, I would have done it for his sake—I would, I would." Berna put out her hand, but Miss Garnsey rejected it.

"Don't do that," she said; "at least, not now. Since you came here, I have asked myself over and over again what charm there is about you which could so enslave a man. I do not know; but then I am a woman. Do not mind what I say. I would not say it if I could help it; but when I think of how he cared for you, I seem to"——

She broke off in the middle of her sentence, and began pacing up and down the room.

"Do you wonder why I talk in this way to you? It is because I want you to do one thing for him now. I want you to take your grandmother's offer, and go to her. He hoped she would ask you; he hoped you would agree; he loved you better than himself; he understood you thoroughly."

"Do you wish me, then, to leave here?"

"No, not *wish*; but you cannot stop much longer. Are you so blind as not to see why?"

"What can you mean?"

"I mean—no; stay, if you like, and find out for yourself; only, should anything disagreeable occur, do not blame me. As I gather, if you reject your grandmother's latest advance, it will never be renewed. I may tell you she has written to me, and that I am sure you ought to consider her wishes. Granted that she did not like your mother—there was no sin in that. You told me she sent money to her; what more could she do? You cannot force people to love each other by Act of Parliament. What she says is perfectly true: if you must be a companion, be a companion to her. She is old; she is lonely; she wants some one to talk to. She thinks it unfitting you should occupy a subordinate position in a stranger's house; so do I. No one, except yourself, can imagine why you have so long declined to go to her. You ought to go."

"Her last letter to me was certainly most kind," said Berna, with thoughtful slowness, mentally recalling each word it contained.

"Perhaps you may have had some absurd idea that you ought not to leave me," scoffed Miss Garnsey; "that I could not do without you; that you were bound in gratitude to remain and keep me company in this delightful house. If you had any idea of the sort, dismiss it. I managed to exist before you came; I dare say I shall contrive to live after you go. You know now why I asked you here. It was not easy for me to ask you; but your society has been pleasant. Remember that! Oh, here comes papa! Really we ought to feel honoured; I do not know when he spent so much time in the drawing-room as he has done during the last fortnight—not within my memory, at all events."

"What is not within your memory, Lydia?" asked Mr. Garnsey, gently closing the door behind him.

"The delight of seeing you beside the domestic hearth," answered his daughter. "You seem lately to have developed quite an affection for this apartment."

"Miss Boyle has altered its character," he said, gallantly. "I do not know how I can ever thank her sufficiently for making you feminine. Like the rose, you lacked one grace, my dear. Like the angel, Miss Boyle has conferred it."

"What a delightful compliment to us both! Unaccustomed as I am to flattery from the paternal lips, I feel incompetent properly to express my thanks. You must make some pretty speeches for me in my absence," she added, turning to Berna. "Perhaps, if you are very good, you might persuade papa to explain to you exactly what he means by the word feminine—possibly needlework and poetry, singing and the use of the globes."

"You are a very saucy girl," said Mr. Garnsey, following his daughter with his eyes, as she moved to the door. "I wish, Miss Boyle, you could make my daughter walk across a room as well as you do."

"These personal remarks hurt my feelings, papa," remonstrated Miss Garnsey. "I shall go at once, as I do not know what you may say about me next. Do not make our young friend *too* vain, though. Admirable as she is, it might be possible to spoil her."

Miss Garnsey was not seen again till she appeared at luncheon.

"Where is Miss Boyle, Anna?" she asked the maid who was waiting.

"If you please, ma'am, Miss Boyle has a headache, and hopes you will excuse her."

Miss Garnsey said nothing, while she helped her father to a cutlet. When they were alone, however, she looked across the table and smiled.

"I am afraid," she remarked, "you have been almost too complimentary to Miss Boyle; like myself, she is not accustomed to flattery."

Mr. Garnsey bit his lip, but made no rejoinder. He poured out a second glass of wine, and drank it off. Miss Garnsey finished her piece of pudding, and thought about many things.

"What are you doing?" she asked, entering Berna's bedchamber, where she found that young lady on her knees before a trunk.

"Packing," was the explicit reply.

"What is the matter? What has happened?"

"I must leave here at once."

Miss Garnsey laughed.

"So you have found out for yourself! I knew it was coming. You would not take good advice, you see."

For answer Berna covered her face with her hands, and broke into passionate weeping.

"Don't cry like that—it will do no good; don't, child!" and Miss Garnsey sat down on the carpet beside her, looking very much inclined to cry too.

"I could not have believed any man would so insult a girl," sobbed Berna.

There came a set stern expression about Miss Garnsey's mouth.

"You did not know my worthy father," she said.

Berna's tears flowed without restraint. She rocked herself to and fro in an abandonment of misery.

"It was very bad, then?" suggested Miss Garnsey at last.

"Very—bad—dreadful!"

"I am horribly sorry. Did he say anything about Gorman Muir?"

"Yes. Oh, what am I to do?—what *am* I to do?" cried the girl, hysterically.

"Dry your eyes and bathe your face, and then we will talk things out together. Tears won't mend affairs. Do as I tell you, while I think matters over."

No one who had only seen Miss Garnsey tramping about the country with her dogs could have imagined the soft affection, the womanly tenderness, with which she took Berna, who could not restrain or control a passion of grief that amounted to a paroxysm, in her arms, and drew the weary head down on her shoulder.

"My poor child—my poor, poor child! Ah, there was one who would have shielded you from all this, if you had let him. Where is he now, I wonder?"

"You will not hinder my going?" moaned Berna.

"No; but we must think where you are to go. Wait—wait. Yes, that is the best plan. Mrs. Vince will help you. She will tell you what to do. Of course I know Mr. Vince was vexed at your coming here; but Mr. Vince is not Mrs. Vince. I will go with you to Craigvallen; and when I have seen you safe there, I can come back by myself."

"No; I must not take you out on such a day. Besides, I shall be better alone."

Miss Garnsey hesitated.

"You will promise to be guided by Mrs. Vince's advice?" she said, at last.

"Yes; implicitly."

"And you will accept your grandmother's offer?"

"I suppose I must."

"Do not speak so mournfully. The prospect is not very dreary."

"Oh, if you knew what your father said!"

"I do not want to know what he said, and you had better forget all about it as soon as possible. If his remarks drive you to Cheltenham, they will have effected a splendid result. I shall see you safe to the train, at any rate. Do not wait to pack your clothes; I will attend to that afterwards. Have you money? Here is my purse. You can repay me any time or no time. When Gorman Muir comes back, what shall I tell him?"

"He will never come back," answered Berna. "He told me he never should."

"Never is a long time. A man always comes back, except from the grave," returned Miss Garnsey, sententiously. "I wonder what Mrs. Vince's advice will be?"

Mrs. Vince's advice assumed the form of a statement.

When Berna had said all she had to say, the wife of Richard Charles rang the bell.

"Tell John," she said, "to have the carriage at the door in time to catch the Liverpool boat."

CHAPTER LII.

The Crimean War was over. Englishmen had done what England expects her men to do—their duty.

During all that terrible time life in London had gone on much as usual. People danced and gave dinner-parties, went to balls and spent money, married and were given in marriage, died and left personalties which the *Illustrated London News* reported just in the same way as it did last week, and as it will do next.

A few thousand men were killed; there was mourning in many homes; but the great mass of Englishmen went forth to their labour and their pleasure as regularly and calmly as they might have done had we been at peace with Russia.

Two ladies, at all events, who resided in a small house in Mayfair, pursued the even tenor of existence with a regularity which bordered on monotony. One was old, the other young; one was Mrs., the other Berna, Boyle. They had been living together for nearly twenty-four months, a time long enough to prove to the Dowager that most human plans are vanity. She had wished her young relative to marry well, and Berna would not marry at all. Suitors had come, and suitors had gone, but the girl smiled on none of them. It never became necessary to tell any man that old story the Dowager felt ought to be confided only to a future husband. Berna had slipped out of her teens, and was close on three-and-twenty, and yet she seemed as far off marrying as ever. Living in an atmosphere of ease and luxury, her beauty had developed till few girls could be found to compare with her even in that huge conservatory of English beauty, London. Figure, face, voice, manners, were alike charming. Looking at her, the Dowager would shake her head sadly.

"A spoiled life," she thought, "if she never can bring herself to care for anyone."

But at the beginning of the year 1856 Mrs. Boyle's spirits rose in what seemed to Berna an unaccountable manner.

Nothing, so far as she knew, had occurred to cause this change. Her own heart felt as sad as ever. Go where she would, do what she chose, one face looked at her reproachfully across the years; one voice sounded in her ears; words tender and passionate haunted her. When other men came wooing she contrasted their utterances with sentences which were full of fire. She had never been kind to him, and now he was gone she knew what a waste the world seemed. Away from contact with his people, she half forgot how objectionable they had seemed; she knew her association with them need only have been of the slightest. He would have gone where she wished, done as she liked; her people should have been his people, and her God his. She might have taken his hand, and led him by the path of love up the heights of heaven; she had repelled affection which was at least disinterested; she had been cold. Ah, how often in the night-watches she heard again his cry, "My cruel, cruel love!" She had ruined his life; she had driven him from his country. What was he doing? What had he done since they parted? Married, perhaps. And then her lonely heart sobbed in sorrow and bitterness over the supreme misery of its empty desolation.

They were sitting alone after dinner, silent in the quiet firelight. Berna thought her grandmother was asleep, till this sentence broke the stillness:

"Berna, I want to speak to you seriously."

"I will give serious attention," answered the girl, wondering who the fresh suitor might be, but not doubting that a fresh suitor had arisen; for the world supposed she would be an heiress, and where the prey is, there the birds of the air gather together.

"During the time you have lived with me I have kept strictly to the spirit of the two promises I voluntarily made to you: one, that I would not mention your mother with any feeling of ill-will; the other, that you should not be urged into any uncongenial marriage."

"What you say is more than true, and I have often longed to thank you for your forbearance."

"I have been disappointed," proceeded the Dowager; "it would be idle for me to deny that. I hoped you would have married long ere this. Though still strong and active, I am getting old, my dear, very old; and what I desire most in this world is to see you settled before I receive that summons none of us can refuse to obey."

"How should I live without you?" murmured the girl.

"Indeed, I do not know. Without a home of your own, without home-ties, I fear you would be a most miserable woman. Gaiety seems to have no charm for you; the troubles of your girlhood appear to have clouded your life. Your tone of thought is grave, not to say sad; you are earnest; you want work of some kind. You need an interest in existence. If I were dead, where and with whom could you live? Herbert's wife is all very well, but she is wrapped up in her children; and there is no niche in that household you would fill. I want you to marry, my child. When you have a husband who will take care of you, I shall feel happy—but not till then."

"I wish I could please you, but it is beyond my power."

"Men have proposed for you whom most girls would have been proud to accept."

"I know that."

"Then why will you not marry?"

"Because I can care for none of them."

"Is that because you care for someone else? Berna, dear, be frank with me. There must be a reason for your indifference. When youth, wealth, rank, and talent come courting, girls are not usually so cold as you."

There was a dead silence.

"If what I am going to say be true, do not deny it. Make no answer, and I shall know. You loved that young man, Muir; you love him still?"

"It is not my fault," said Berna, deprecatingly.

"I have not accused you of any fault."

"It is not of my own free will I ever think of him," declared Berna, with burning cheeks and trembling voice. "If I could but forget—if I only *could* forget, you should not have any cause to find fault with me."

"I am not finding fault with you."

"I do not know what you must think of such folly. I feel ashamed of myself. To-night, when I am alone, I shall recall what I have said just now, and mourn over my own weakness?"

"Are you certain it is weakness?"

"Yes, because from the first I knew he could never be anything to me. And yet, if you had seen him, you would understand how hard it was to feel I must say 'No, no,' to the end."

"I have seen him, and I can understand."

"You have seen him—lately!" and Berna's heart gave a leap, and then seemed to stand still.

"No, not for a long time—I saw him just before he enlisted."

"Enlisted! Did you say enlisted?"

"Yes, that was what I did say."

"Why did you never tell me that before?"

"Why should I? What better or happier should you have been for knowing he was daily facing death?"

"My God!" said Berna, faintly; "I never dreamed of this!"

He came to me and left some money in my hands. I wish he were here to reclaim it. Don't look so wretched, child. He is not dead; he has been badly wounded, but"——

"Wounded!"

"Where is your pride now?—if ever you had any. Remember, you are giving your pity to a common soldier."

"I have no pride left," moaned the girl. "Oh my poor Gorman—my handsome, gallant, daring lover—to think of your serving in the ranks!"

"It was the best thing he could do," retorted the Dowager; "and he did it for your sake. He brought all he had in the world to me—for you, leaving himself penniless; and I took it, because—well, I do not know why I took it."

"You have heard from him?"

"Never—never once. He enlisted in a feigned name. He has fought and suffered and proved his courage in utter silence. Through the years he has made no sign: it is not very likely he will make a sign now. He has put just the barrier between you he knew he could never leap. Better forget him, Berna."

"I can never do that."

"But, my child, you could not marry a man who is only earning about a shilling a day; who has mixed with the commonest and roughest in the country; who must have sunk all pretensions to being a gentleman; who is less your equal now than he ever was; who, mad though he may have been in the past, would not be mad enough now to ask you to be his wife."

"No; he will never ask me again now."

"Then you ought seriously to think of marrying someone else. I have told you that unless you marry I shall only leave you one hundred a year."

"One hundred a year will be more than enough for me."

"Very well; if you are satisfied, it does not signify, I suppose, that I am disappointed. Do not look at me with those beseeching eyes, child. Let us forget this conversation. I hoped—but never mind what I hoped. It is best that we have come to an understanding. Somehow, it seems to me you have made a terrible mess of your life."

"And what have I made of his?"

"Precisely what you would make again if you had the chance. Besides, I daresay he has been very happy. Our troops have had delightful weather and a pleasant picnic in the Crimea. Why should you fret? One had but to look at Gorman Muir to know a soldier's life was the very life for him."

"Under what name did he enlist?"

"Ah, that is my secret."

"You have some means of hearing about him, dear, dear granny?"

"Yes, occasionally."

"If you should hear, will you"——

"I cannot say; I shall make no promise; we had better never recur to the subject again. It is of no use, Berna, clinging about me and kissing me. There—there! what a little humbug you are. Well, well! when I know whether he gets over his wounds, I will tell you. Dear me! if you were so fond of him, why did you not marry him, and avoid all that dreadful scandal, which I shiver to think of? What is it now, Burton? A gentleman to see me on business? Oh, I remember. Show him into the drawing-room."

Before the Dowager returned Berna had leisure to go over the whole Crimean campaign, and picture Gorman as a prominent figure in every charge which meant success to England.

Through a mist of tears she saw him fighting, wounded, suffering. Her heart was too full for thought; as in a vision she saw scene after scene passing before her eyes.

"And I never knew!" was the refrain of her tired heart—"I never knew!"

"All in the dark, Berna?" said Mrs. Boyle, at last, laying a hand on the girl's shoulder.

"I—I had forgotten," she answered, startled; "I have been dreaming, I fancy."

"Well, wake up now. There is a trooper in the drawing-room who has brought me news of Gorman Muir. You may go and talk to him, if you like. It seems the poor fellow has suffered frightfully."

Berna rose, then paused, irresolute.

"Are you not anxious to hear what this person has to say? He knows your friend very well indeed. His name is—John Jones."

Like one half blind, Berna moved slowly to the door, and groped her way to the drawing-room.

Against the chimneypiece, on which burned one wax candle, leaned a man, whose face was turned from her. Trembling, she advanced towards him. As the rustling of her dress caught his ear he looked up.

He was pale and worn and wan, a mere shadow of his former self, but with a glad cry she recognised him.

"Gorman, Gorman!" she panted. Ah, what had he not passed through since he asked her so to call him!

"My darling!" and he took her to his heart.

"Well, this is very pretty!" exclaimed the Dowager, entering shortly after, and surveying the picture of her great-grand-daughter standing with face hidden on her lover's breast. "Really, Mr. Jones, I think this is too bad! Don't run away, you silly puss. After such conduct I shall insist on your marrying this young man, if he is willing to take you."

"May I marry her this minute?" asked Gorman, his bronzed face radiant with happiness.

"I think you had better make up your mind to wait till to-morrow," answered the Dowager. "Come, Miss Berna, and give me a kiss. I am a very happy old lady, my dear, and it is you who have made me so."

CHAPTER LIII.

"What I want to know," said Sir Herbert Boyle, "is this—what are they going to live on?"

"They are going to live," answered the Dowager, "upon the income Mr. Trevasson decides to allow Mr. Muir, and that I settle on Berna."

"I was not aware Mr. Trevasson had forgiven his nephew."

"Long ago he found out he had nothing to forgive. When his excellent wife eloped with Colonel Denton, she left a letter behind boasting of the division she had caused, and glorying in her wickedness."

"Then we may presume Mr. Muir will eventually come into possession of Mount Michael?"

"I do not know. I believe he *must* eventually succeed to Clonmellin. Both Mr. Gorman's sons are dead, and by the deed of entail, failing male heirs, the property reverts to the eldest son of the eldest daughter."

"Upon my word, Berna has not done badly for herself."

"And what I propose to do is to leave half my fortune to her and half to you."

"Thank you," said Sir Herbert, who would have liked it all. "And what about the Muir family?"

"The happy couple will no doubt act as they think best in that matter, tempering, probably, intimacy with discretion."

"I do not exactly see why, if Berna meant to marry the man at last, she did not marry him at first."

"I should say she could not explain that little puzzle either."

"When is the marriage to take place?"

"When the milliners and others are graciously pleased to let us have the wedding bravery."

"Is not that Mr. Muir crossing the street?"

"Yes, with Major Ludham. He saved the Major's life, you know. I wonder how it is, they do not seem to get on well together!"

"Ludham is a confoundedly bad lot, though he did fight like twenty demons. Am I to give away the bride?"

"Of course. Miss Garnsey has expressed her willingness to be bridesmaid, on a curious condition. 'I shall not come,' she writes to Berna, 'unless I am assured the best man is *young* and *good-looking*.'"

"And is he?"

"He is one of the handsomest men in the county Kilkenny."

"So that everything promises to go off well?"

"Very well. Mr. and Mrs. Vince and the little Vinces are all coming over for the ceremony. Mr. Trevasson hopes to be present, also Mr. and Mrs. Gorman."

"So that poor Mr. Muir is the only one left out in the cold?"

"Poor Mr. Muir was invited, but he had the rare good sense to decline for self and family."

* * * *

"I never was at so merry a wedding," said Major Ludham to Miss Garnsey, over the breakfast. "It makes me quite long to be getting married myself. My only regret is that Muir would not let me have any finger in the pie. As he got so badly wounded in my behalf, I wanted to give him a wife, and he would not let me. I then wanted to be best man, and he would not have me. Anyone might think he owed me a grudge for having stood between me and death."

Miss Garnsey looked at the speaker very steadily while she said,

"I do not suppose he is *sorry* he saved your life; but should you really think it likely that he is *glad!*" which reply might certainly have repulsed most men. It did not repulse Major Ludham, however, who advanced again with unbroken front—

"He ought to be, considering the admirable person I am, and how much I should like to marry into the family, and have Mr. Muir for a papa-in-law. That pretty sister of his, Carline, married some stupid farmer, I think; but—happy thought!—there is Bell. Do you know Bell, Miss Garnsey?"

"Intimately."

"Muir," called out the Major, "I do so want to have another wedding. Do you think your sister Bell would have me?"

"You can ask her," answered Gorman, grimly.

"That would be worse than Balaclava," whispered the Major to his companion.

THE END.

A NEW STORY, entitled "ROPES OF SAND," by R. E. FRANCILLON, will be commenced in our next Number, beginning a New Volume, and continued weekly until completed.

Last Saturday was the annual speech day at Rugby School, and there was a large gathering of the representatives of the principal county families of Warwickshire.

The Council of the London Mathematical Society have awarded the first "De Morgan Memorial Medal" to Professor Cayley, F.R.S., for (besides other reasons) his important contributions to the Modern Higher Algebra.

At Cambridge the degree of D.D. has been conferred upon William Boyd Carpenter, M.A., St. Catharine's College, Bishop-Designate of Ripon; and the degree of Doctor of Letters on Professor Charles Eliot Norton Harvard, U.S., the representative from that University to the tercentenary of Emmanuel College.

Mr. Spurgeon's jubilee was celebrated in the Metropolitan Tabernacle on Thursday week, when between 6000 and 7000 people assembled, under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury, and a cheque for £4500 was presented to the reverend gentleman, the money having been subscribed in sums ranging from a farthing to £100.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

S A H.—Both are marked "good," and they shall appear in due course.

BLACK KNIGHT.—Solutions may be sent at any time, and, if received before they are published in this column, they will be acknowledged.

JEX.—As you are unable to solve No. 2099, a simple two-move problem, your opinion of the others is, as Mr. Toots observed, "of no consequence." You must alter the tone of your anonymous letters if you desire them to be noticed in this column.

T G (Ware).—Your solution of No. 2096 has been acknowledged, but kindly remember that no communications can be replied to the same week they are received.

F H (Munich).—Very good, and very acceptable. Please accept our thanks.

E N (Romford).—In your description of the problem by Mr. W. Pavitt published in this column on Oct. 27, 1883, you have omitted a White Knight (K 7th) from the diagram. The solution is as follows:—1. B to K Kt sq, K or B moves; 2. Kt to K Kt 6th, K, B, or P moves; 3. Kt mates.

ALPHA.—The author of No. 2096 says he derives much consolation from the interest you have taken in its correction. He will examine the effect of placing the Pawn as you suggest, and inform us of the result.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2097 and 2098 received from J S Logan (Blackburn, Natal); of No. 2097 from R Pegnere, Dament (Ipswich); of No. 2098 from Jumbo, No Name (Bristol), W H Viney, W F R (Swansea), F M Haines, G M (H.M.S. Téméraire), Emile Frau, E J Posno (Haarlem), Conger, Bettina, A Greenwood, and O W Overton; of C W's problem, from Jumbo and C T Salusbury.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2099 received from H B, George Jeffrey, J T W, G H (Highgate), Black Knight, Emmo (Darlington), "Salisbury," J Hall, H A L S, H H Noyes, S Lowndes, Nerina, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, W J Rudman, A C Hunt, E Casella (Paris), J G Anstee, G Seymour, Ben Nevis, C Darragh, Otto Fulder (Ghent), L Desanges, W R C Treasure, J P Wrentham, J A Schmucke, S S Harris, S Bullen, D W Kell, C S Coxe, Jupiter Junior, R J Vines, H Blacklock, C Oswald, A Karberg (Hamburg), A W Scrutton, L Wyman, C W Milsom, B R Wood, Thomas Gaffakin Junior, Emile Frau, A J Hobson, E J Posno (Haarlem), Joseph Ainsworth, Aaron Harper, F Ferris, G L Mayne, B L Dyke, R Southwell, M Tipping, G S Oldfield, Hereward, F and G Howitt, Shadforth, James Pilkington, Alpha, J Gaskin, Julia Short, W Dewse, H Wardell, W Hillier, E Elsbury, S Farrant, L L Greenaway, E Featherstone, J R (Edinburgh), Rev W Anderson, H Z, A W Overton, F M (Edinburgh), R Tweddell, and A Bruin.

NOTE.—A large number of correspondents have been too easily satisfied with their assaults on this problem, and have overlooked the correct defences to such attacks as 1. R to K 3rd and 1. R to Q 3rd. To the first-named one, Black has a good defence in 1. Kt to Q 6th, and the second is defeated by 1. Kt to Q 4th.

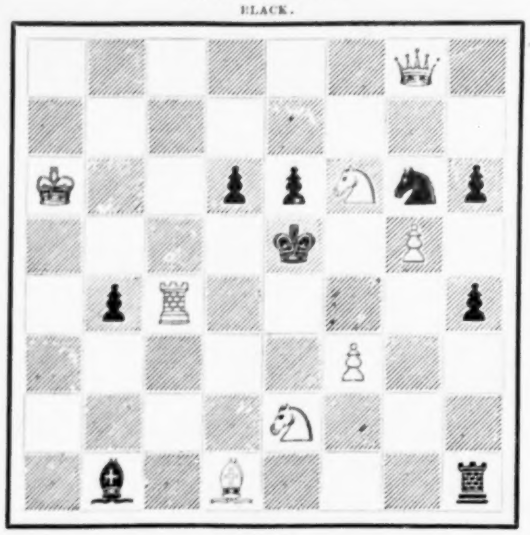
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2098.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q B 2nd	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 2101.

By J. H. BLACKBURNE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

An interesting Game played in a correspondence tourney in connection with the *English Mechanic*, between Messrs. W. NASH and JAMES PIERCE. The notes appended have been contributed by Mr. W. T. Pierce.

(*King's Bishop's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. N.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. B to B 4th	P to Q 4th
4. B takes P	Q to R 5th (ch)
5. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 2nd
7. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 2nd
8. Kt to B 3rd	Q to R 4th
9. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd
10. K to Kt sq	

Another continuation is 10. P to K 5th, Castles; 11. B to K 4th (best), P to Q B 4th; 12. Kt to K 2nd, &c.

10.	P to Kt 5th

Perhaps, 10. Q to Kt 3rd is better. Then if 11. P to R 5th, Q to Q Kt 3rd, and next Castles. Or, if 11. Kt to K 5th, then B takes Kt; 12. P takes B, R to Kt sq; 13. P takes P, Q takes Kt P, &c.

11. Kt to K sq	P to B 6th
12. P takes P	P takes P
13. K to B 2nd	Q Kt to B 3rd

Best; if

13.	P to Q B 3rd
14. R to Kt 3rd	R to Kt 5th
15. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 2nd
16. K to K 4th	Kt to K B 4th
17. Kt to Q 3rd	

and White has the advantage.

14. P to K 5th	Q B to B 4th

Best again. 14. B to Kt 5th leads to an exchange of Queens and the gain of a Pawn for White. That, however, he appears to gain in any case.

15. B takes P	

Better than taking with Queen.

15.	Q to Kt 3rd
16. R to K Kt (sq)	Q to R 2nd
17. Kt to Q 5th	

So far the moves are all from the "Handbuch." Here White makes a divergence. The "Handbuch" continues with 17. B to K 3rd, Castles (Q R); 18. B takes Kt, Kt takes B; and calls the game even. The text move is decidedly strong, and requires to be carefully met.

17.	Castles (Q R)
18. P to B 4th	K to Q Kt (sq)

Perhaps Black contemplated the possibility of Kt takes Q P, but the move seems lost time when none can be spared. I prefer 18. P to B 3rd; White gains another Pawn, it is true, but his position is much less safe.

19. Kt to K B 6th	

Foreseeing the danger springing from the advance of the K B P, and effectually guarding against it.

19.	B takes Kt
20. P takes B	R takes P
21. Q to Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd
22. P takes Kt	R takes Q B P
23. B takes Kt	

Very well played.

23.	R takes K B

Winning the Queen by 23. R to B 5th (ch) is evidently too costly.

24. Q to Q 3rd	Q takes Q
25. Kt takes Q	R to Q 3rd
26. B takes K R P	

At first sight this looks like a blunder, but it will be found a deeply planned manoeuvre, resulting in a safe win.

26.	R takes Kt
27. Q R to Q sq	R to Q 3rd
28. B to B 8th	B to Q 2nd
29. P to K 8th (a Q)	B takes Q
30. B takes R	P takes B
31. R takes P	K to B 2nd
32. R to Q 4th	R to R 2nd
33. R to Kt 8th	B to Q 2nd
34. K to Kt 3rd	P to K B 4th
35. R to Kt 7th	R to K B 2nd
36. P to R 5th	K to Q sq
37. K to B 4th	K to K sq
38. R to Kt 8th (ch)	K to K 2nd
39. P to R 6th	B to K 3rd
40. R to Kt 7th	R takes R
41. P takes R	K to B 2nd
42. R to Q 6th	B takes P
43. R to Q 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
44. R takes P	P to R 4th
45. P to Kt 3rd	K to R 2nd
46. K takes P,	

and Black resigned.

The gentleman who subscribed £5 5s. to the funds of the Counties Chess Association, referred to here last week as "well known in the chess world," is Mr. F. H. Lewis. We should be glad to see other gentlemen, more or less known in the chess world, go and do likewise.

At the general meeting of the members of the Bradford Chess Club, Herr Cassell proposed that the treasurer be empowered to send a cheque for £5 in the name of the club, to the Blackburne Testimonial Fund. Mr. Macmaster seconded the proposition, and it was unanimously carried.

A pretty problem from "Palicek," by Josef Pospisil, of Prague:—

White: K at Q Kt 4th; Q at Q R square; Kts at K Kt 8th and K R 7th; Pawn at Q R 6th. (Five pieces.)

Black: K at Q 4th; Kt at K 7th; B at K Kt 8th; Pawns at K R 7th, K B 5th, K 6th, Q 3rd and 6th. (Eight pieces.)

White to play and mate in three moves.

The following are the top scores in the Divan tournament:—

SECTION A.		SECTION B.	
Donnisthorpe	5	Gunsberg	5½
Trenchard	5	Guest	5
Mason	4½	Hirsch	5
Dr. Reeves	4	Thursby	4
MacDonnell	3½	Blackburne	3½

Mr. David Evans has been elected Alderman for the Ward of Castle Baynard, in succession to Mr. Hadley, resigned.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL VASSALL.

General Rawdon Popham Vassall died on the 15th inst. He was second son of the gallant Colonel Spencer Vassall, who served at the memorable siege of Gibraltar, and fell eventually at the assault of Monte Video. The General entered the Army June 6, 1822, attained the rank of Major, 78th Highlanders, in 1841, and became full General Oct. 1, 1877. His only brother was the late Sir Spencer Lambart Hunter Vassall, Captain, R.N.

MR. DRAKE-GARRARD.

Mr. Charles Benet Drake-Garrard, of Lamer Park, Herts, J.P. and D.L., died at his seat, near Wheathampstead, on the 13th inst., aged seventy-eight. He was only son of the late Mr. Charles Drake-Garrard, M.P. (fifth son of William Drake, LL.D., of Shardeloes, Bucks), who assumed the additional surname and arms of Garrard on succeeding to the estates of his cousin, Sir Benet Garrard, Bart., of Lamer, M.P. The gentleman whose death we record was educated at Westminster, and at Brasenose College, Oxford, and served as High Sheriff of Berks in 1839. He married, Dec. 1, 1835, Honora-Henrietta, eldest daughter of Sir Philip Duncombe Pauncefort Duncombe, Bart., but had no issue.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. John de Havilland Utermarck, Bailiff and President of the States of the Island of Guernsey, at the age of sixty-five. Mr. Utermarck, who was appointed less than twelve months ago on the resignation of Sir Stafford Carey, had previously been Attorney-General of the Royal Court, and had been in bad health almost ever since his appointment to the higher office. His predecessor, although eighty-four, survives, in good health.

The Hon. Adelaide Matilda, widow of Lieut.-General Humphrey Lyons (brother of the first Lord Lyons) and daughter of Barry John, third Viscount Avonmore, by Jane, his first wife, daughter of Mr. Thomas Booth, on the 13th inst., at Marienbad, Bohemia, aged sixty-three.

Mr. Charles Beavan, M.A., Caius College, Cambridge, for many years Examiner in Chancery and a Bencher of the Middle Temple, on the 17th inst., aged seventy-nine.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Temple Hillyard, Madras Army, at Leontine, near Southampton, on the 11th inst., in his seventy-fourth year.

The Hon. Mrs. Percy Barrington (Louisa), wife of the Hon. Percy Barrington, brother and heir presumptive of Viscount Barrington, on the 17th inst., at Westbury Manor, Bucks, aged fifty-nine: she was daughter of the late Mr. Tully Higgins, was married July 3, 1845, and leaves one son and two daughters.

Major-General Edward Metcalfe Grain (retired), Royal Engineers, on the 13th inst., at The Grange, Gillingham, near Chatham, aged fifty-seven. He entered the army 1846, and having served during the Crimean War in the trenches before Sebastopol, had medal with clasps and Turkish medal.

General George Selby, Royal Artillery, on the 18th inst., at Velmead, Crookham, Hants, aged seventy.

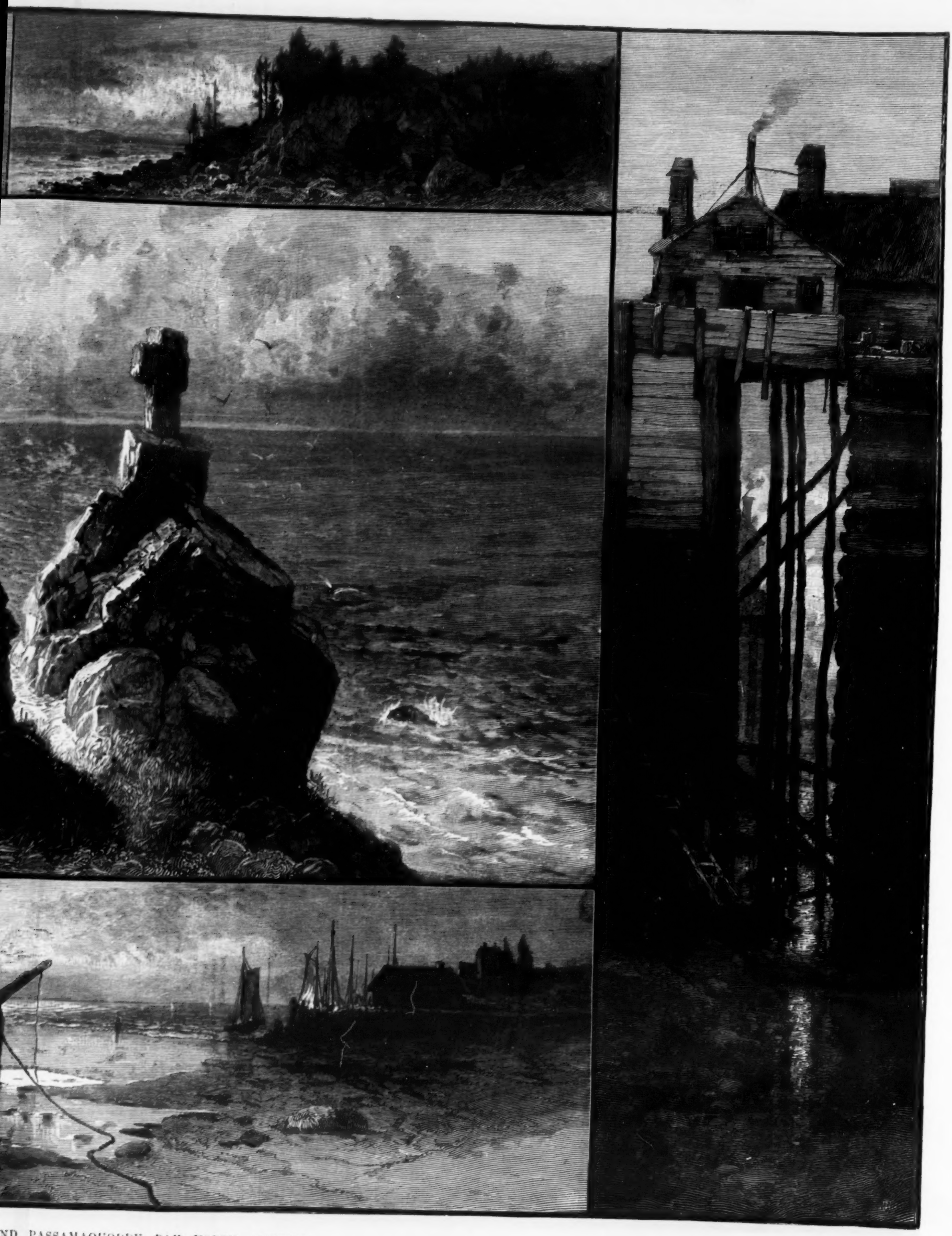
THE GRAND MANAN ISLAND.

The Bay of Fundy, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, from thirty to fifty miles wide, and one hundred and seventy miles long, extending in a north-easterly direction to the Basin of Minas and terminating at Cobequid, in Nova Scotia, with Chignecto at its north-western extremity, is a very singular region of the North American coast. It receives the ocean tides in their greatest fulness and force, rising to the height of forty and sometimes even sixty feet, and penetrating far up the sequestered harbours and the rivers, where not repelled by high rocky cliffs which guard much of the coast of New Brunswick. At the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, the land passed to the left hand belongs to the State of Maine, a part of the United States, which is divided from New Brunswick by the St. Croix river and Passamaquoddy Bay; and here is Eastport, the most easterly town of the Union. Deer Island and Campobello, lying off the coast, belong to the British Canadian Dominion; and so does the larger island of Grand Manan, which is just outside the bay, though somewhat nearer to the shore of Maine than to that of Nova Scotia.

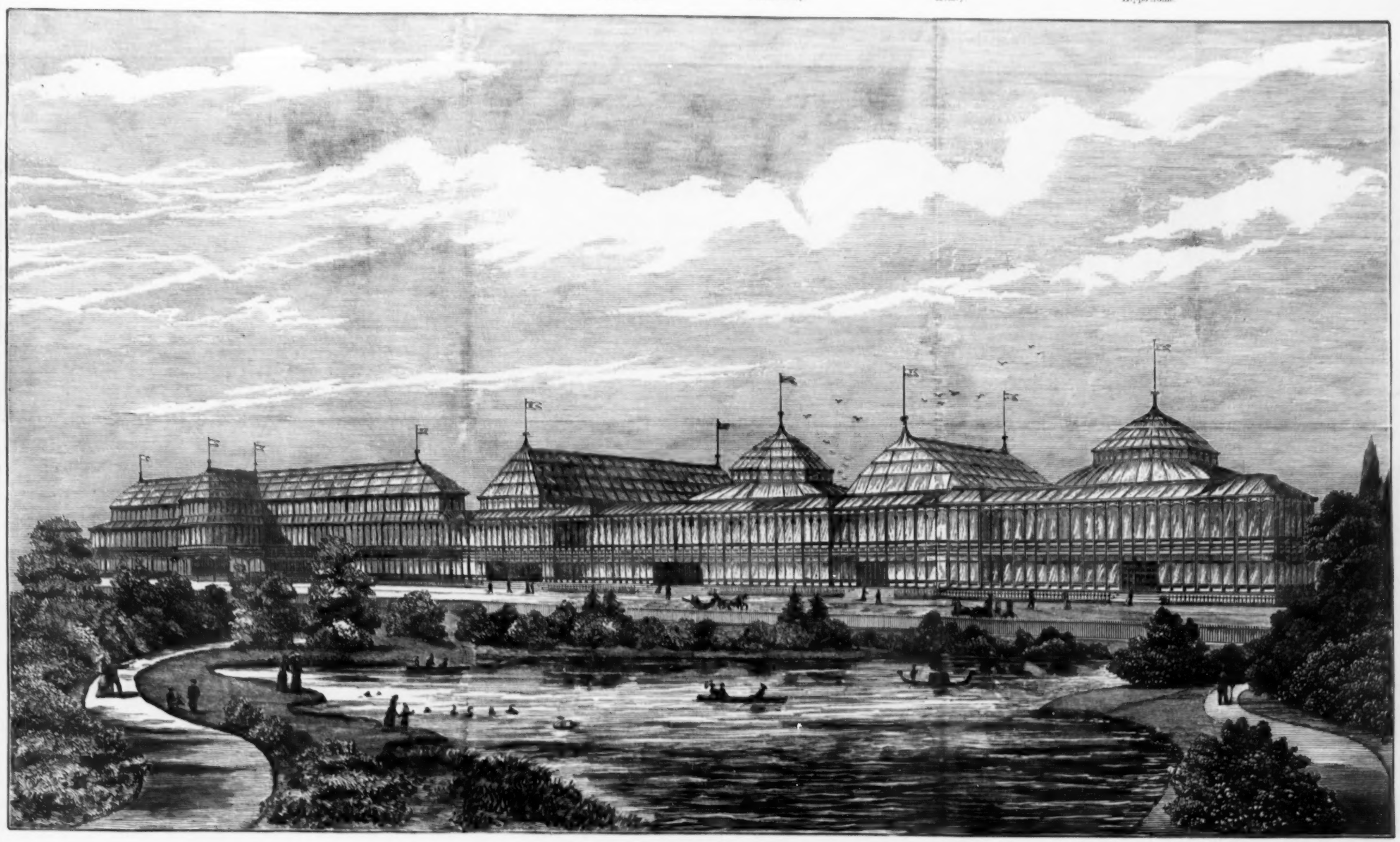
Grand Manan, of which, and of Passamaquoddy Bay, several Views are presented in our two pages of Engravings, is about sixteen miles long and five or six miles wide. Its western front consists of perpendicular cliffs rising to the height of from 200 ft. to 400 ft., but the surface of the island slopes gently down to the eastern shore, which is generally low and level. It is, in great part, still overgrown with forest, and there are many small lakes and rivulets, affording good sport to the angler. The population is about two thousand, mostly fishermen, dwelling in the villages of Flagg's Cove, Woodward's Cove, Centreville, Seal Cove, and Grand Harbour, along the eastern shore. The whole island forms but a parish of the county of Charlotte, New Brunswick; the county town of which is St. Andrews, at the head of Passamaquoddy Bay. The herring, hake, cod, and other sea fisheries give employment and subsistence to the inhabitants of Grand Manan, who are an industrious, hardy, sober folk of English race, mostly attached to the Baptist persuasion. There are a few farmers or cattle-keepers in the interior of the island, but neither the soil nor the climate is very favourable to agriculture. Fogs, and storms of wind and rain, are more frequent here than elsewhere. The scenery of the north and south headlands, and along the west coast, is romantic and picturesque. The Illustration placed in the centre of our Engravings represents a very remarkable piece of natural rock-sculpture, in the form of a cross, which has, indeed, been sometimes called "the Old Maid," at the foot of Sea-gull Cliff, Southern Head. Eel Brook Point, shown at the upper left-hand corner of our double page, is near the northern extremity of the island, and here the ship Lord Ashburton was wrecked in January, 1851, and twenty-one of the crew were drowned. Opposite this point, on the other side of Whale Cove, is the Swallow-tail Lighthouse, perched 150 ft. above the water. The neighbouring shores of Campobello, at the entrance to Passamaquoddy Bay, and to the harbour of Eastport, are represented in some of our Sketches. One of them shows, exposed at low water, the inclosure of woven brushwood fences, at the "herring weirs," in which the fish are entrapped at night, beguiled with the glare of torches, and are then taken with the seine-net. The fish-wharf at Eastport, and the curiously placed establishment for preparing sardines, built on the top of a high timber stage of piles, with access by ladders from the boats in any state of the tide, are also worthy of remark. In the Campobello woods grows the maple which yields a kind of sugar, and provides one of the domestic manufactures of New Brunswick.

One of those brilliant assemblies which find a fitting welcome at the South Kensington Museum was the conversazione of the Royal Colonial Institute on Thursday week, which brought together about 2000 guests of the council.

THE GRAND MANAN ISLAND, AND PASSAMAQ



ND PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, NORTH AMERICA.



THE ALBERT PALACE, AT BATTERSEA PARK.

The Albert Palace at Battersea Park has by slow degrees developed into a building, or series of buildings, which will bear advantageous comparison, as regards elegance of design, with any glass and iron structure in the three kingdoms, and the public will have an opportunity of passing its verdict upon the undertaking early in the spring of next year, when it is to be formally opened. The Palace is situated in the Prince of Wales-road, on the margin of the most picturesque corner of the Park at Battersea, immediately overlooking the ornamental waters, and is within easy access by road, by river, and by rail. It will be conducted, under the management of Sir Edward Lee, somewhat on the lines of the Crystal Palace, high class music at cheap rates of admission being one of the staple attractions.

The interior of the building is most imposing and original as regards its decorative treatment, which has been undertaken by Dr. Christopher Dresser. It consists of a spacious nave 500 ft. in length, at the west end of which, and leading from it, is one of the finest concert halls of the day, with an orchestra and auditorium extremely well arranged, and capable of accommodating upwards of 5000 visitors.

The refreshment department and dining saloons extend along the whole south side of the nave, the entire upper floors being devoted to art and picture galleries. Adjacent to the Palace and commanding the best view of the park are ornamental gardens, six acres in extent, which will be utilised for outdoor fêtes.

The numerous plans, which are fast being developed, point to a condition of completeness and originality which cannot fail to enlist approval and command extensive public patronage. Places for al fresco amusement, so abundantly appreciated at South Kensington, have become of late so few and far between that the promoters of this project may be congratulated on having acquired a site which, while it possesses all the advantages of accessibility, is at the same time surrounded by many of the charms of rural beauty.

Mr. Alfred Caldicott, we are informed, has been appointed musical director, Mr. C. Wentworth Wass will superintend the art collections, and Mr. Henry R. Sharman act as general secretary. We should not omit to notice the admirable stained glass in the roof of the palace, which not only obviates the necessity of using hideous awnings to shut out the sun, but preserves the outline of the building, and produces, even under a dull sky, a sunlike and charming effect.

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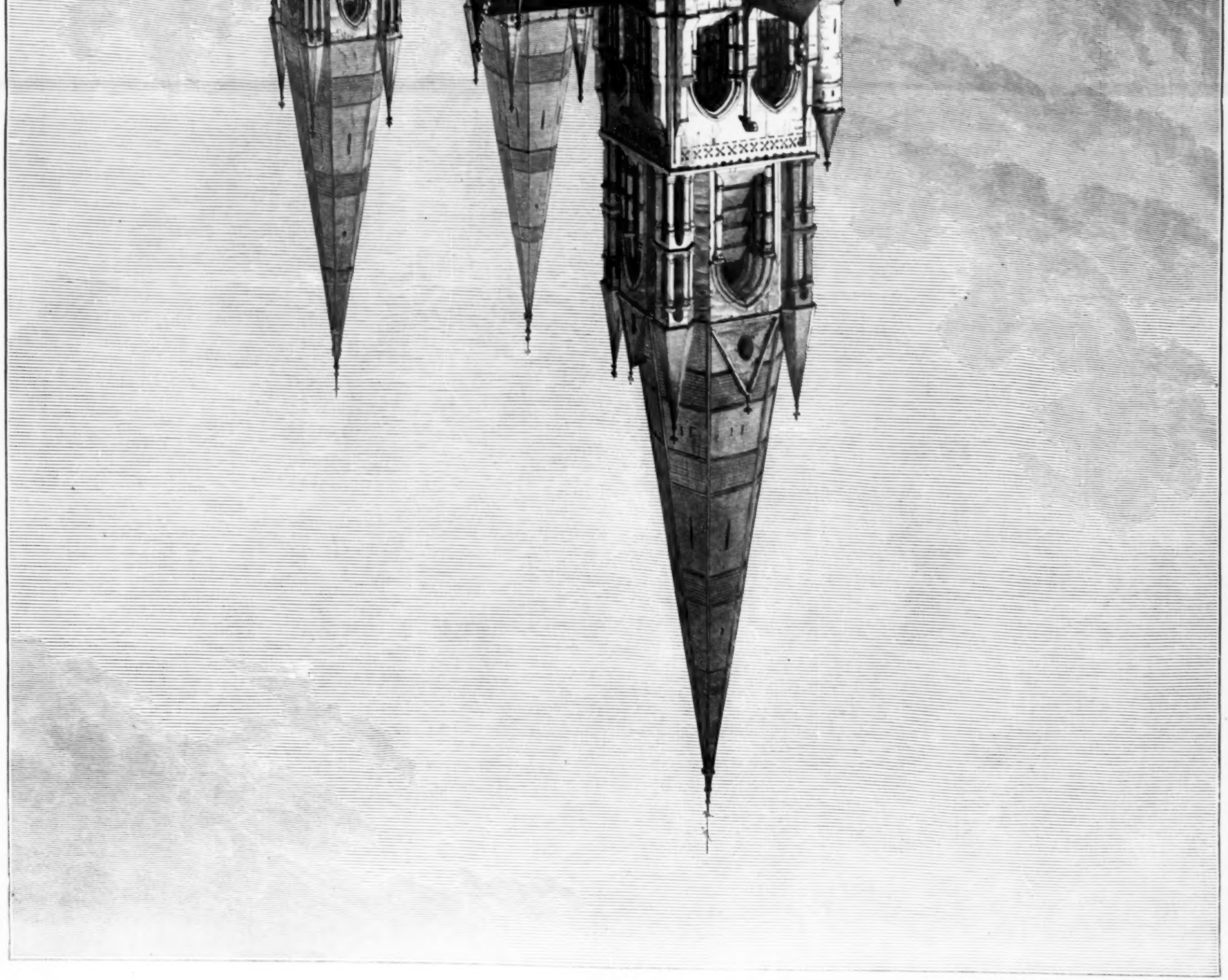

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, JUNE 25, 1881.